THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 144. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Have the Patriots been Aided from Spain?—A Discussion in the Cortes.

El Pueblo, of Madrid, contains the particulars of the debate had in the Cortes on the subject of an understanding between the Cubans and the Spanish republicans. Senor Ruano asked the Government if it was in the possession of the facts respecting the connivance between the rebels of Cuba and the republicans of the Peninsula. The Minister of Ultramar said that he knew that the rebels were at work in Spain to make friends of the extreme radicals as well as of the Carlists.

Senor Sanchez Ruano—I desired to learn from the Senor Minister of Ultramar if it be true that there are in possession of the Government certain documents to which Senor Becerra alluded; if it be true that the Minister holds the documents which have been published, or parts of them, for many months; what grave motive did he have for not having laid them before the tribunals of justice? I ask the Senor Minister to reply categorically, and tell us the reason why these documents were not delivered where they should have been, and above all, on the part of the authorities whose duty it was to see that the laws were enforced, and that crimes should be punished in the shortest time, and so much the more quickly in proportion to their atrocious character.

The Minister of Ultramar—I commenced by saying that I do not understand the stress which Senor Sanchez Ruano laid upon the words in which he demanded that I should answer categorically. When I used this expression I asked myself whether or not I was accustomed to answer interrogatives in any other than a categorical manner. When a question is asked and an answer expected, that must needs be categorical. I will convince you, gentlemen; I do not now go into the question whether these documents are spurious or not; this will be determined at the proper time. I will answer now both of these interrogatories. In the first place:—Why has not the Government handed over these documents to the tribunals which were their proper office? Because the Government thought it a duty to make other and further examinations. It was deemed best for the interests of the country, and ascertain things which were of the highest political importance, and which could not be carried before the tribunals. I am sure on this point of the support of the Cortes Constituentes. Besides, it is a fact that one of the signers of these papers, if mistake not the name, Miguel Pacheco, was not at that time in Spain. He had been here a short time before, but was then at Paris, and the Government is unwilling to take a step which would embarrass the action of the Captain-General of Cuba, who had taken all proper means towards securing the person of this individual, and who, as it will be seen, is not imaginary person, but a man in fact, called by the name of Pacheco.

The other interrogatory of Sr. Sanchez Ruano is reduced to this:—He would like to know whether or not the Government approves the conduct of the Captain-General of Cuba in this affair? I do not know whether Senor Sanchez Ruano is aware of the fact that the Captain-General of Cuba is possessed of extraordinary faculties; but apart from this, I ought to say that the Government has full confidence in him, and recognizes with pleasure the services which he has rendered his country both as a soldier and a guniard while using the extraordinary faculties in virtue of which he alone can properly estimate what may be deemed most convenient in putting an end to the war now desolating the Antilles.

Spanish Failure from a Madrid Standpoint.

The *Imparcial*, a Liberal journal of Madrid, of a very recent date (Nov. 27), gives a melancholy account of the Cuban situation. Many times, says its editor, animated by the love of country, he has felt in his bosom a glowing hope that the Cuban question would be soon ended. But sadly he confesses that the good hour has been long delayed. As time flies away, the insurrection increases in vigor and extent. If the country does not appear to-day to be so much threatened as a year ago, still it must be acknowledged that matters are but little altered. More than a year ago the first cry was heard in Yara. Since that time, not a single mail steamer has arrived from the island which did not bring demands for more troops. First, 6000 men were required; these were to make up the full number of 20,000 troops ordinarily stationed on the island. The men went to Cuba; but, instead of the rebellion being put down, it immediately assumed much larger proportions. The first campaign, at cost of great losses and sacrifices, freed Santiago de Cuba from the menaces of filibusters; but this was all. The winter season had not gone by before we were told that, if it were desired to see a speedy end of the insurrection, our forces there of 20,000 men must be doubled in the shortest possible time; that the unfavorable season would soon set in; and that the rebellion had extended throughout Camaguey, and had given signs of life in the Western Department. The reinforcements were sent; 14,000 men left our ports between January and March, and, notwithstanding that, the favorable season passed away without the insurrection having been quelled. On the contrary, it had gathered strength, for the Cinco Villas had in the meantime fallen into the hands of the rebels.

The dash, the coolness, and the enthusiasm of our soldiers in both campaigns were admirable. The rebels were persecuted by them without truce, even in the narrowest places of concealment. They were attacked wherever they were to be seen, and in most instances were thoroughly routed and put to disorderly flight. But what of all this? At the end of the campaign our difficulties were but aggravated. The rebels were constructing trenches while our soldiers were dying; they were learning the tactics of war, and so besieged Puerto Principe as to have cut off its supplies. Other reinforcements are now going forward to the island. We entertain the hope that the War Minister, as well as the Director-General of Infantry, will send all the men possible. Our brethren in Cuba send us word by every steamer that, if they shall receive numerous reinforcements the insurrection cannot live many months longer. But from what we know of the past, may not the hot season again set in before the work shall have been sealed? For the rebels, knowing their weakness, will not bring on encounters, and, favored by the peculiar formation of the country, the thickness of the woods, the insalubrity of the climate, and the scattering of the population, they can easily hide themselves from our troops, and thus render nugatory and useless all their ardor.

WIT, WINE, AND WOMAN.

An Unfortunate Youth Shoots Himself Through the Heart in a Fit of Remorse.

A young man named John F. Purck, a clerk in the State Savings Bank of Chicago, shot himself through the heart at the house of ill-fame kept by Nellie Cosello, on Monroe street, on Tuesday morning. The unhappy suicide, up to within a very few weeks, bore an exemplary character, and was respected both by his employers and all who knew him. Some short time ago his acquaintance with a young woman of not over virtuous reputation began to be spoken of, and the youth took to habits of drink and dissipation. The officers of the bank, with whom the unfortunate deceased was a favorite, having discovered that he was acting in a very reprehensible manner, took occasion to warn him that, if he did not change his habits, discharge from his situation was inevitable. The young man appeared to deeply feel the warning, and promised reformation. He adhered to his resolution until a few nights ago, when he again gave way to his evil genius, the inebriating demon, and conducted himself in a most unwarrantable manner. He wound up his course of dissipation by entering a house of prostitutions and for several nights past he has been in the habit of sleeping therein.

On the evening of Saturday he declared his intention of committing suicide; but, as he had no pistol, he deferred the sacrifice. When he retired on Monday night he placed a small revolver beneath his pillow. When he arose in the morning, he took the weapon, and, suddenly placing the muzzel opposite to his heart, fired. The bullet sped, and, before the eyes of his startled paramour, the unfortunate young man fell to the floor a corpse. The woman shrieked for assistance, which, of course, immediately came. There lay the body of a youth, barely one and twenty years, stark and cold, the victim of intemperance and libertinism. Deceased was journal clerk in the State Savings Bank, and was the son of respectable German parents, who reside near Chicago. He was the favorite of the establishment, and, had he shunned the pathway of vice, might have become an ornament and acquisition to his profession.

POSSIBLE HOMICIDE.

A Wilmington Sensation—A Belligerent Darkey —He is Severely Wounded.

John Thomas, a colored man who lives about seven miles out the Lancaster pike, came to Wilmington on Tuesday to buy a suit of clothes, but he was enticed into one of the numerous miserable saloons in which the more lawless portion of the colored people congregate, and then spent the afternoon in drinking and gambling. In the evening he was at Simpson's saloon, at Eighth and French streets, and some of the inmates raised a fight with him, whereupon he whipped the crowd, and when the police arrived and took him in custody had about cleared the house. As there was no evidence that he had raised the fight, he was merely fined fifty cents and costs and turned loose with the advice to go home. Instead of doing so, however, he went to Peter Blake's saloon, at Ninth and Walnut streets, and got into a fight with the same crowd, in the course of which he received a severe cut with a razor. High Constable Dougherty and Officer Heritage arrested him and had his wounds dressed. They then advised him to go home immediately and he promised to do so.

A short time after this he was again found by Officer Heritage back at the same saloon, trying to raise another fight, and was once more taken out Front street and started "up the road to Lancaster," and this time seems to have really made an effort to go home. Some time afterwards a couple of respectable colored men called at the police office and informed the High Constable that the man was at the house of one of them, and likely to bleed to death from his wounds. The police then procured the proper authority and had him transferred to the Almshouse, where he now is.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Miss Anthony's Suffrage Association—Discussion of Reports and Reporters, with a Little Suffrage Thrown In.

Miss Anthony, in a new black velvet bonnet, a nice black silk dress, and a coquettish striped wrap, was invited to take the chair at yesterday's meeting in New York. These meetings, she said, have all along been called the National Association's. Now, it is rather anomalous as to name. They are under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the N. W. S. A., but it is not proper to say that they represent the entire Association.

In reference to the meetings being called those of "Miss Anthony's Association," Miss Susan remarked that she didn't think any harm was intended. She considered it an acknowledgment that she was a power, and she was much obliged. But she didn't like the idea of the papers not giving as much credit to her compeers. *She* never had any occasion to find fault with reporters—not even those of the Cleveland *Herald*, who mistook her earnestness for temper. They generally made her make better speeches—"put in more common sense than I think I do myself." The Secretary complained that she never got the resolutions with which to write up her minutes. She probably felt that "those miserable reporters" had nabbed 'em with untimely zest.

Mrs. Blake said that the association was not responsible for all the resolutions read before it. No matter how wild they may be, they are reported, and nothing is said about our refusal to adopt them. Anybody reading the papers cursorily would think they were adopted. If resolutions should be read introducing black night and old chaos, it would be all the same. If we should bring in a resolution saying that, whereas, all men are tyrants, we, members of this association, on the 1st of January next, will pledge ourselves to the murder of our husbands, one and all, it would be the same. She referred to the heading, "Petticoat Council." Why didn't they head masculine meetings, "Overcoat Conventions?" It all comes from the low condition of woman, which nothing can remedy but the ballot.

Mrs. Hallock didn't agree with Miss Anthony on the subject of reporters. She thought "reporters never say anything we do say." She had found that there were women reporters there as well as men—women who thus falsify their sex. She understood that there was a paper called *The Star*—there were two *Stars* she believed—and both, she thought, were fallen *Stars*. She didn't generally read their reports, but friends had handed her slips from them occasionally. She said that she thought many of the reports were garbled in the offices, and perhaps public taste demanded that style. But for their own sakes she adjured the reporters present to try to tell the truth. She inquired if they couldn't do something to raise the tone of public opinion. She had been so incensed over these reports that she had lately gone to a lawyer—not a shyster, she said—to ask if they weren't libels. He had told her that they were, but that it wasn't worth while to notice them. She thought that this was the case, and that perhaps she was a big fool to care anything about them. So she had concluded not to go to law about them just at present.

Dr. White, a short and stout individual of uncertain age, rose "to answer to the feelings of his own conscience," he said, and "not because he had anything to say." He slightly reviewed the position of woman, and asked "how has this thing come to be so?" It had been so from the beginning, and was so, he thought, because woman's arms and shoulders were not so strong as man's, and she had been shoved aside. Mrs. Summerby said she didn't care what the name of the association was; she could work with it under any name. It was always a pleasure to be among those proscribed by society. To be unpopular is a credit to us. She didn't care what the papers said, for her part. Women must put their shoulders to the wheel.

Miss Anthony thought that what woman needed was to change the fundamental ideas upon which society is based. What we war upon is the idea, not the individual. I have been told by my friends that there were just grounds for the charges made against me of egotism, etc. One instance:—A friend said to me, "You stood on the platform at Cleveland and said that there was not one mortal man or woman that had worked for the cause as you had!" Now I said part of these words, but I referred to the *Revolution*, for which, I said, I had worked harder than any mortal man or woman had ever worked for any object. Now, if we can't understand each other, how can we expect newspapers to understand us?

THE POLICY OF VENGEANCE.

Reconstruction—Amnesty and Suffrage—The Greeley-Butler Dispute.

General Butler has a long letter in the *Tribune* today, replying to Mr. Greeley's letter of some days since, from which we take the following. It makes very good reading indeed:—

If I were not too old to be surprised at anything, I should have read with surprise, from under your pen, this part of a sentence:—"Mississippi and Texas held as satrapies for an indefinite period unless they vote as they are bidden." I have not seen the word "satrapies" or the charge "vote as they are bidden" before outside the columns of the New York *World* or the lucubrations of Brick Pomeroy. Have these these phrases, so inculpatory of the action of the Republican party, and heretofore used by the supporters of Jefferson Davis alone, now become the pet expressions of the thoughts of his surety?

Do not, my dear Greeley, mistake the difference between us. You ask me to "place myself promptly and heartily at the head of a movement looking to the instant and complete removal of all political disabilities whatever from any and every one who favors, or shall favor, the fifteenth amendment, and their prompt restoration to all the privileges of citizenship," without any attempt "to pry into the motive of those who may favor it, to ascertain whether they were Rebels, and, if so, whether they have repented of having been such;" and that for the purpose of obtaining votes for my party in the Northern States. That position is a plain one, and easily understood; and the difference between that and my own is quite distinct, and I think will be appreciated by all true men.

I do not propose to restore to the privileges of citizenship and give political power to every traitor and Rebel who favors the fifteenth amendment, if I am convinced that he favors it simply for the purpose of getting such restoration, and intends, as soon as he obtains it and gets where he feels himself beyond the reach of Congress, to turn around and abrogate the fifteenth amendment, as was done in the case of Georgia with the fourteenth, and oppress the colored men and loyal white men of the South, whom I am bound in honor and by every sacred tie to protect and sustain for their loyalty in the war. If any citizen who has been a Rebel will favor the fifteenth amendment, and will enforce it from the heart, because he believes it right and just measure of constitutional law, I am for him because of that motive, and because I see in his action safety to these who need it, and good to the country. And if he will not do so, I am for keeping him out of power, however much he may profess to favor the amendment.

One or the other of these views of ours, my dear Mr. Greeley, so different as they are, must be wrong. They cannot both be right. Fortunately, I am not left without some knowledge of the judgment of my countrymen upon this subject, having, as they well know, held these opinions for a long time, although I must repel the compliment you pay me that I am the leader of those who entertain them, as I aspire only to a much humbler place. I submitted myself to the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, and although there was some impediment to my receiving all the votes of my party friends because I disagreed with some of them on questions of finance, and although I had the misfortune not to be sustained by you, my dear sir, and the *Tribune*, and although I had a very able opponent running against me in my own party, yet—I speak it in no boastful spirit, because it was the loyal voice that spoke out—I was sustained by a larger relative vote than was ever given to a Republican candidate in my district.

On the other hand, in this very autumn, you were given the unanimous nomination of a Republican convention, with no opposition candidate in your own party running against you, as I had, supported by the *Tribune*, with its mighty influence when sustaining a good cause, aided by the prestige of a most popular General of the war as your fellow-citizen in the race; in candidature for one of the new offices for which it is admitted by all men you are qualified, supported by a paper in your city of a very large circulation, which is the most bitter opponent of General Grant's administration, even to the before unheard-of extent of its editor paying for advertisements in your favor in the *Tribune*—to obtain which support you are said to have sacrificed your friend and henchman at the bidding of its editor—his enemy—to gratify his revenge. With your magnanimity and "universal amnesty and universal suffrage" fully understood and ably presented by your friends, as well as by the enemies of the Republican party, and more particularly by the latter; with the *fac simile* of the bail-bond of Jeff. Davis widely published during the canvass, showing that you manifested your "faith by your works," yet, what must have been your intense gratification, running the lowest on your ticket in the Republican counties of the State of New York, where Republican majorities were given for the friends of the Administration by an honest and just ballot. But in the Democratic wards of New York, where you yourself insist the most outrageous frauds upon the Republican voters were perpetrated; where the adherents of the principal on your bond were in the greatest majorities; where the murderers of the colored orphan children and burners of their asylums, in the draft riots of 1863, had full possession of the polls, you led every one on your ticket, as one could have easily foreseen. It was not you, dear sir, but your views, that run in that contest. "Let us have peace."

Assuming that you will give this reply the same publicity in the *Tribune* that you gave your letter to me, and that you will desire to apologize for this mistaken policy, as aforetime when you made a like great one "only just once," I shall be happy, my dear Mr. Greeley, to continue our correspondence on this or any other topic upon which you may do me the favor to address me; and as the franking privilege is not yet abolished, you may think it more convenient to send me your missives in a less public manner than the last. I am, my dear Mr. Greeley, very truly yours,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

NEW YORK FAILURES.

Suspension of Richard Patrick & Co.—Thirty Years of Mercantile Strife—The Status of the House—Other Wrecks.

The failure of the old established firm of Richard Patrick & Co., hardware merchants, of New York, was officially announced yesterday afternoon. The news of the failure created great excitement in mercantile circles, for the firm, in its peculiar branch of trade, bore as high a reputation for probity and success as the houses of A. T. Stewart and H. B. Claflin. Over thirty years ago, Mr. Richard Patrick, the senior member of the firm, commenced life as a clerk in Erastus Corning's hardware house in Albany. By unceasing industry and untiring attention Mr. Patrick succeeded in establishing an influential business connection, principally with English houses. He came to New York, opened an establishment in Pearl street, under the style of Richard Patrick and company, which has since remained the name of the firm. During the continuance of the business in Pearl street, Mr. Patrick became connected with the famous English hardware house of Joseph Farrell & Sons, of Wolverhampton, and acquired large wealth by the connection. Some idea may be gained of the standing of Mr. Patrick when it is stated that on his retirement from the business, fifteen years ago, he was possessed of a fortune of over $1,000,000 in gold. Soon afterwards, however, Mr. Patrick embarked in the Pacific coast hardware trade, and was one of the foremost merchants in San Francisco, the firm name being William Alvord & Co., San Francisco, Richard Patrick & Co., New York. The firm controlled the hardware trade of the entire Pacific coast, and Mr. Alvord retired from the firm about two years ago, immensely wealthy. The firm then became Richard Patrick & Co., New York and San Francisco, Mr. Patrick's younger brother managing the California branch. The house always was regarded as the first one on the Pacific coast. It made a specialty of nails, the same as A. T. Stewart does of gloves, and Claflin of linen or cloth. The house frequently caused the price of hardware in California to advance 20 per cent. in a single day, through its holding back stock and rushing up the market. Mr. Patrick, who is one of the leading directors of the Bank of the State of New York, is said to have made over $2,000,000 by the California trade. Therefore there was much wonder and sympathy expressed when the failure was announced. The liabilities of the firm cannot at present be estimated, but they are heavy. Mr. Patrick stated yesterday that his suspension was chiefly owing, or rather was brought on, by a misunderstanding between him and another partner of the firm. He needed but a short time to redeem all the paper of the house and pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Mr. Patrick stated that he had been in business thirty-five years, successfully weathered every mercantile storm, and never suspended. He was certain he would clear the present gale.

During the day Mr. William B. Wiltbank, the broker, announced to the Stock Exchange his inability to meet his engagements. Much sympathy was felt for Mr. Wiltbank through the street; he was connected with the Sub-Treasury for six years, and has always borne a high reputation. Mr. Wiltbank states that he only requires time to clear his debts. The failure of a prominent firm in a particular branch of the dry goods business was mooted through Wall street yesterday, but no official announcement of the failure was made.

THE GUNBOATS.

Discovery of a Bold Plot to Destroy the Spanish Flotilla in New York Harbor.

A bold plot to destroy the gunboats has come to light within the last few days, and would no doubt have proved successful but for the sudden change in affairs upon the release of the vessels. Three Americans conceived the plan, and without communicating their intentions to the Cuba Junta, but trusting to Cuban liberality for reward if successful, secretly prepared to blow up the gunboats with torpedoes. These were constructed of tin, with capacity for fifty pounds of powder in each.

The cases were shaped like a flattened pyramid, and were to be attached to the bottom of the gunboats by two men in diver's dress, who would enter the water at Fourteenth street, come down under the boats, and by means of a sharp-pointed screw, which would be driven through the copper with a blow from a hammer, fasten the torpedoes firmly to the hull. Each torpedo was to be connected by a wire with a galvanic battery, and had a space of about six inches between the powder and apex of the case, so that, with the resistance of the water on the broad, flat bottom, the whole force of the explosion would be directed against the bottom of the boat. It was calculated that two men in diver's dress, supplied with air by a third man, concealed with an air pump at the foot of Fourteenth street, could attach torpedoes to all of the boats in three nights, and when all was ready a flash from the galvanic battery would blow up every vessel. The position of the gunboats as they lay together in the dock, the character of the wharves, the intricate passages among the neighboring lumber-yards, and the dark nights all favored such an attempt, and it is probable that if the gunboats had remained a few days longer in the position where they had been so long the scheme would have been successfully carried out. The leader in the enterprise has had similar experience, no less difficult and dangerous, during the war, and with his coolness, energy, and courage would undoubtedly have destroyed at least part of the flotilla. The rapid movements being made from place to place about the docks by the several gunboats prevents the execution of any such plan now, but it is possible that some other scheme may be devised to prevent a portion of the vessels from ever leaving New York. There is a rumor that the Cubans are preparing to astonish the community by a *coup d'etat*, and the flotilla now ready for sea may have trouble before it gets out of sight of Sandy Hook.

RESHAW, THE RENEGADE.

Captain Patterson and His Escort Attacked by 150 Arapahoes—One White Man and Several Indians Killed.

Captain Patterson, of the Fourth United States Infantry, who has just arrived in Omaha, from the West, encountered considerable difficulty whilst crossing the plains, between Forts Fetterman and Laramie, some days since. Captain Patterson was accompanied by an escort of one sergeant and ten men of the 4th, mounted. On the second day out from Fort Fetterman they were attacked by a band of redskins, numbering one hundred and fifty. A running fight was kept up by the parties for several hours, resulting in the death of one soldier, an old, reliable veteran, and several Indians. The Captain came into Laramie on Wednesday morning, bringing with him the body of the slain soldier.

The Indians who did the fighting were Arapahoes, and it is believed they were led or set on by the notorious white renegade and desperado, John Reshaw. This same fiend is an outlaw from the fact of his having murdered a corporal at Fort Fetterman a few months ago. He sent word to this post last week that he would soon be down upon the command with his tribe and destroy everything which came into his power. Such implicit confidence did the half-breeds and other settlers have in his word, that the majority packed up their household and other effects and left the country.

Reshaw is a French half-breed of a fiery nature, and shows no mercy to any white man who is unfortunate enough to fall into his hands. He is well known as a desperate character who does not scruple to commit the worst crimes. If caught by the officers of the Western army, or by the troops, he will be shot like a dog. He has sworn never to be taken alive. He has also sworn to murder every man in blue with whom he may come in contact. He is a character who should be looked after, hunted down and severely punished. In fact the country should be rid of his presence entirely, for as long as he is at liberty no white man is safe in the territory which he infests.

FROM EUROPE.

SPAIN.

The Porto Rico Constitution—"Cast Iron" Liberty—Colonial Independence—Home Difficulties.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The draft of the new Constitution for Porto Rico has been brought before the Cortes and read by Senor Bercerra, Minister for the Colonies. The Porto Rico people have been long looking forward for their new Constitution. Being, as they are, Spaniards, and consequently having a legal and just right to all the privileges enjoyed in the mother country, they naturally expect the same, but I fear their hopes will be sadly disappointed. The other day I was present when the new Constitution was read over in the presence of an American statesman well known to your readers. That gentleman gave his opinion, in three words. When asked what he thought of it he answered, "Cast, iron liberty." Here are three words that spoke three volumes. Spain, haughty as ever, is but little changed. She has put on a flimsy dress of liberty, far too light to conceal the venom of despotism. Notwithstanding the lessons that have been taught her in the New and Old Worlds she will not take heed. She will not understand why the United States separated from Great Britain South America from Spain and Portugal, and why the Cubans are shedding their blood in order to be freed from her; and who dares say that Porto Rico, hitherto so long patient and suffering, will not sooner or later make an attempt to break her chains of bondage?

By the provisions of the new constitution the people are forbidden to discuss any measures or propositions for the separation of the island from the mother country. This, as a matter of course, we may expect; but the abolition of slavery is a question that is not allowed to be discussed. It is true that inviolability of correspondence is declared, but this is completely upset by the clause "except only in certain cases," which means except only when the Spanish officials choose to break open a citizen's letters and read his private correspondence. Freedom of worship is declared, and is a good step, for it will make the clergy look well to their conduct and throw the religious field open to competition. It also provides and grants the right of voting to all who can read and write, excepting only all the slaves. This, though an arbitrary measure, may lead to some good; for it is an "ill wind that blows no good." However, they might have allowed all to vote for a certain period, say two years, till they could qualify themselves; but this would not suit the views of the government, which would lose an immense number of votes by so doing. The slave, as a matter of course, is entirely left out; he is a marketable piece of live stock, only fit for labor, "like any other cattle." The Governor can (whenever he likes), in conjunction with the local authorities (who are his appointees), suspend the constitutional guarantees; but he must let the Government know what he has done (when he has done it). The Governor has also the power to dissolve political clubs and societies. Slaves are not to enjoy public rights, except only through emancipation. Slavery, it is said, will form a future constitutional amendment, and is a question that will be taken up warmly by the Republican party.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Speech to the Legislature—Its Reception In and Out of Parliament.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The meeting of the Chambers, which the French and English press have written so much about, and so heartily censured its postponement, came off on Monday with the usual imposing ceremony. It is customary to inaugurate the opening by assembling the members of both houses in a hall of vast dimensions in the Palace of the Louvre, where all the dignitaries of the empire, civil and military, are invited, together with the diplomats. The imperial family of both sexes are invariably present. On this occasion the chair of the Empress stood vacant, as she has not yet returned from her tour to the East. The Emperor, preceded by his chamberlains and the high officers of his household, entered the hall at the hour announced (1 P. M.), and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm. It was his first public appearance since his illness. He walked with a firm step, but his face has a more pallid hue than before. He was vociferously cheered till he took his seat on the throne. He began at once to read his speech, and his voice was distinct and strong. He made no effort to arrest attention by undue emphasis, but kept the same level tone throughout. The silence was profound; but he was repeatedly interrupted by cheers. The first phrase that brought down the house was when he said, "France wishes for liberty, but with order. I will answer for order." This elicited a universal shout of "Vive l'Empereur!" for, undoubtedly, the dominant sense of all France now is that of order. This quiet but sonorous assurance of the man of iron will that order should not be disturbed, caused the conviction to every mind present, and to that of thousands who have read it since, that the era of street fighting was closed while Napoleon III lived and reigned.

At the close of the imperial discourse an incident occurred worth noticing. The master of ceremonies, according to usage, began to call over the names of the members of the lower chamber elected since the last sitting. Those of Cremieux, Arago, etc., were called out amid general silence; but when that of Rochefort was heard a burst of laughter followed so hearty as to be contagious. The Emperor could no: forbear smiling; but gradually this ironical merriment ceased, as the whole Assembly rose and gave way to an explosion of enthusiasm so prolonged and so sincere as to bring a flush on Napoleon's pale cheek. The cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" resounded on every side, and ladies waved their handkerchiefs. It was evident the intellect and dignity of France there assembled repudiated with scorn the coarse lampoons of the scurrilous pamphleteer.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Herald.

"The following were the closing prices for foreign exchange:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108½@108⅝; good to prime bankers', 108⅜@108⅝; short sight, 109⅛@109¼; Paris, sixty days, 5·21½@5·17½; short sight, 5·16¼@5·15; Antwerp, 5·21½@5·17½; Switzerland, 5·21½@5·17½; Hamburg, 35½@36; Amsterdam, 40⅜@40¾; Frankfort, 40⅜@40⅝; Bremen, 78½@79; Prussian thalers, 70½@71⅛.

"The Money market was again very active, and borrowers did a good deal of running for funds. The rates were not below seven per cent., coin, except in a few instances to the Government houses, and ranged as high as seven per cent. plus an eighth per cent. commission. Towards three o'clock there was some relaxation, and lenders were offering money at coin interest, but there was spasmodic stringency after three o'clock and rates ran as high as a sixteenth per cent for the use of money over the night. The feeling was quite unsettled and the failure of one large firm, the suspension of a stock broker and reports of failures in the dry goods trade added to the distrust. It was evident that artificial and temporary causes, such as referred to yesterday, in connection with the operations of the stock cliques and the simultaneous withdrawal of funds to meet payments on certain issues on the city bonds, were the real secret of the stringency. The movements of currency, so far as the domestic exchanges are concerned, are not opposed to easy money, while the Treasury operations For the week are highly favorable to an abundance, inasmuch as the purchases of bonds are three millions, while the sale of gold is only half a million, the money week ending on Friday, so that the sale of gold on that day will not affect this week's bank statement. Foreign exchange was more active under a more limited supply of bills, while the decline is gold prompted free buying on the part of the importers. The bond bills recently on the market have been absorbed. The strength of domestic quotations for Governments makes shipments only moderate, while the exports of produce are also checked by the heaviness and decline in gold. Commercial paper was without essential change, although it was apprehended the market would have been unfavorably influenced by the reported suspension of the old, well-known, and very extensive hardware importing firm of Messrs. Robert Patrick & Co., whose embarrassment, like that of so many houses who have succumbed this fall, is attributed to losses arising out of the decline in gold. The winter so far has been fruitful of disasters to the importing interest. The Government market was steady, if not strong, and was but slightly sensitive to the depressing influences of the activity in money and the decline in gold, the firmness of prices abroad maintaining quotations here.

"Gold is weak, and sold as low as 131⅛, which is within a small fraction of the lowest point touched this year. The precious metal has of late assumed the characteristics of the commodities dealt in at the Stock Board, and, like them, loses its intrinsic value in the activity of money. Its real value is concealed in the temporary speculative influences, which are operative upon all the market. Gold is bought and carried like railway shares, and when the carrying rates ran up to such extravagant figures as a sixteenth per cent. a day, there is a fall in price which is disconnected with the legitimate influences affecting gold."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	49⅜
Con. Stock Scrip...	88⅜	Western Union Tel...	34½
do. scrip.....	81	Toledo & Wab. R. R.	52⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	25⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72⅜
Ph. and Res. R.....	100	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	85
Mich. S.R.....	86⅞	Adams Express.....	61
Clev. and Pitts. R....	82⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co....	17
Chi. and N. W. com..	70⅜	United States Co....	51
Chi. and N. W. pref..	83⅜	Tennessee 6s. new...	42⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.....	106	Gold.....	132
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86⅛	Market unsettled.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Sympathy for Schoeppe—A Meeting Held in Cincinnati in His Behalf—The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

California Banking—Threatening Rumors—The Tax on Beer—Customs Receipts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Docking System.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—About eight hundred Treasury clerks were mulcted last month in sums ranging from $2 to $50 each under the operations of the docking system.

Startling Rumors—The Bank of California.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—For a long time there have been rumors of the shaky condition of the Bank of California, and now we have advices from San Francisco that representatives from the Bank of California will be in Washington before long, with a view to plan a way to reoperate by procuring authority for that institution to do banking business on Pacific Railroad bonds as a basis, and that if successful, it will reorganize on a capital of $20,000,000. That bank is now the great money power of the Pacific coast, and if this movement should be carried out, it would be able to literally control every interest in that section of the country. We shall accordingly not be surprised to see pretty sharp opposition to the project, especially as it has been anything but honest in its dealings with the Government, and a prominent official of the Treasury says that if Secretary Boutwell would only allow the publication of what his office knows officially of the concern, it would show a state of rottenness in this money monopoly that would astonish the financial circles of this country.

Our Iceberg Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—It appears as though our Seward iceberg possessions may yet be a source of some revenue to the Government, as there are several parties here who are to urge their claims in order to secure by an enactment of Congress the exclusive privilege of the sealing business. A certain firm from Boston have already expressed a willingness to pay into the Treasury a sum of $200,000 per annum for the monopoly. The bidding has not become very spirited as yet, but will doubtless be made so when the enterprising people of our country are fully posted as to the lucrative nature of the business in all its details, which at present is known to the few who have amassed fortunes in the enterprise—a representative of which is now snugly ensconced at the "Arlington"—with the funds necessary to make any one who chances to outbid him "pay pretty dear for their whistle."

The Tax on Beer.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—It is understood that the Revenue Department deems the beer laws insufficient for the proper collection of the tax on beer, and is taking measures to enforce its collection by further legislation, if necessary.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts of customs for the week ending December 11 are as follows:—

Boston	$250,160
New York	1,502,000
Philadelphia	100,665
New Orleans, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 4..	250,500
San Francisco, from Nov. 27 to Nov. 30	88,174
Total	$2,191,499

Naval Order.

Commander George W. Morris has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

FROM THE WEST.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—The German physicians, pursuant to a resolution at a meeting held last night, despatched a telegram to Governor Geary requesting him to suspend the sentence of death in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, and grant a new trial, in the belief that he was convicted of murder upon insufficient evidence.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 16—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92, and for account, 92¼. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 86½; of 1865, old, 85¾; of 1867, 84¾; 10-40s, 82⅝. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 99¼; Great Western, 26⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11⅛@11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 12@12⅛d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Linseed oil firm. Refined petroleum quiet. Calcutta Linseed easier at 58s. 6d.

BREMEN, Dec. 16.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday, and closed flat at 6 thalers 5¢ groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 16.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday and closed quiet and unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 16—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½, and for account, 92¾. United States 5-20s of 1862, 86; of 1865, old, 84⅞. American stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—1 P. M.—Cottom firm; the sales will reach 15,000 bales.

Pork, 107s. 6d. Mess Beef, 105s. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

PARIS, Dec. 16—1·30 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 73f. 37c.

HAVRE, Dec. 16.—Cotton opened quiet at 136f., afloat.

ANTWERP, Dec. 16.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f.

A HOBOKEN SENSATION.

Affinities and Their Consequences—Playing Fast and Loose with the Marriage Tie.

The steamship Hammonia, which sailed from Hoboken on Tuesday, carried off among its passengers George Mersbuch and Mrs. Kirchner as man and wife. The unblushing woman who is a party to this scandalous proceeding resided at the corner of Second and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken. Several days ago she persuaded her husband, who is in a delicate state of health, to go to a hospital in Philadelphia, and he, with the blind obedience of all the henpecked unfortunates, adopted the advice.

Finding the coast clear, she entered into an illicit contract with Mersbuch, who had sold out his dyeing establishment in Hoboken for $2000, on the plea that business was dull, but really with the object of enjoying a trip to Europe with Mrs. Kirchner, who was recently bequeathed a legacy of $10,000. This will make the union all the more comfortable, for a time, at least. As soon as Mrs. Mersbuch ascertained that her husband was gone she started off in her rage to the residence of Kirchner, which she found securely fastened. But locks and bolts are trifling obstacles to an injured woman, and she soon gained access.

She carried off every article of much value, and sold what she did not find room to stow away in her own house. In the meantime Kirchner, who had received a telegram announcing his wife's departure, was on his way from Philadelphia, and when he arrived at his house on Tuesday night he had not so much as a chair to rest upon.

The French Consul telegraphed to the authorities at Havre to arrest Mersbuch on his arrival there.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The court met at ten o'clock this morning, and for a rainy day there was a large attendance, but it was half past eleven o'clock before any case was called for trial.

John Quinn was convicted of the larceny of a pocketbook.

Edward Costello was charged with the arceny of ten dollars. The testimony was positive to the effect that the prisoner was found hid away under the counter of a grocery store, and managed to run out. Immediately after he was gone the money was discovered to have been stolen. He was subsequently arrested according to description. The defence maintained that this was a case of mistaken identity. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Ann Coward was convicted of selling liquor without a license in West Philadelphia.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

Richards vs. The Sewing Machine Co. Before reported. Jury out.

Benjamin C. Evans vs. Anspach & Stanton. This is an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract, the plaintiff undertaking that in August, 1863,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FOSTER ON REPRESENTATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are men who are nothing if not paradoxical, and of their manner is Mr. Stephen S. Foster, who would seem to prefer, at any time, rather to astonish than persuade his audiences. He likes to startle his hearers into a surrender, and to convince them by a sort of galvanic moral battery. Long experience has perfected him in this method of warfare, which—fatal as it is to good judgment, to careful thinking, and to sound and logical conclusions—may have its uses when the main purpose is to awaken apathy or to stir up a mob. It is Mr. Foster's idea that, to be at all right, one must reject what all others receive, and disbelieve whatever is accepted by the rest of mankind. Thus he tried on Tuesday to bully the women at Worcester into declaring that men were tyrants, when the dear creatures persisted in saying that they didn't think anything of the kind. Thus, a little farther back, he took occasion, in the recent Woman's Convention at Cleveland, to inform the astonished congregation that "he did not believe in "representative assemblies at all," while the body which he addressed was, if not "a representative assembly," something less than nothing at all. He also avowed his faith in "a pure democracy," by virtue of which every man would be his own member of Congress, were it not that in the sublime and millennial condition for which Mr. Foster's soul yearns there would be no Congress for the man to be a member of. Of course the projection of these theories to their logical conclusions would leave society without any political government whatever; as there could be no legislation without the full and unanimous assent of the whole population, it would follow that there could be no laws binding upon the minority; the doctrine of its theoretical assent, which is the sole safeguard against anarchy, would be discarded; and nothing short of a radical change in human nature—a change which we have no reason to expect—could save us from that brutal domination of the physically strongest, which, if it effected nothing else, would make short and sharp work of "female suffrage." Mr. Foster, no doubt, has in his mind's eye (which rolls in a fine frenzy, if a mind's eye can) an election such as it would be in heaven if the angels only voted. The citizens of both sexes, clothed in white and wreathed flowers, to the music of lutes and soft recorders, approach the glorified polls, each with the same ballot in hand, and all of accordant mind. But under such circumstances of serenity, and of brotherly and sisterly love over all, what will be the use of voting at all? And how shall we be sure, when everybody is with everybody else agreeing, and all the heifers and cows were feeding, "like one," that the apparition of Mr. S. S. Foster will not gravely appear to denounce the whole proceedings as a covenant with death and an agreement with the place which may not be mentioned to ears polite? We can imagine no possible state of things in this world which could be safe from the Fosterian style of criticism. He is the one man in the world whose existence makes *nemine contradicente* impossible and *una voce* out of the question. He is like the Hindoo philosopher who, when his wife told him that his rice was ready, would cry out:—"What is rice? Is it positive or negative? Is it entity or quiddity?"—and so on until the rice was cold. He laughs to scorn the notion that there are only nine parts of a hair. He could himself discriminate and dissect ninety!

It is a peculiarity of Mr. Foster, and of the less distinguished disciples of his school, to lay their say at inappropriate moments and under distinctly inopportune circumstances. It is this which leads them their race, and starts bewildered minds, just as they are about to find a standpoint, once more upon their travels in search of nobler notions. It is the mission of Mr. Foster to bewilder the weaker brethren and sisters, and to transmogrify them into Wandering Jews of a disputatious turn. Here is a convention met to consider the question of suffrage for women; unless its members believe in "representative assemblies," there is literally no business before the house: but while fair delegates are dreaming of the day when under the dome of the Capitol they will gracefully move to the desk of the Clerk, and with low, sweet voices take the oath of a representative, up rises the form of Mr. Foster, with a negative in every line of his countenance, and denounces all congresses, general courts, legislatures, and assemblies whatever? Here is a wind of doctrine which sets only in one direction, and if it be strong enough can only blow the delegates home to their babies and their pie-making. What do they in Cleveland? What do they want? With what are they dissatisfied? Of what earthly use will the ballot be, if they are to be allowed to vote for nobody? If this republic is to get along with the most exquisite smoothness without Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Congressmen, mayors, aldermen, selectmen, and other "representatives," this voluble battle for "female suffrage" is, after all, but a vile waste of breath. There should have been a convention, not to promote the admission of women to political privileges, but to take measures for sweeping politics altogether from the face of the earth. The theory of Mr. Foster, if it is to be accepted, is an irrefragable argument in itself against all voting, whether the voting is to be done by beings in pantaloons, or by beings in petticoats; or by those who reject both styles of costume and walk in anomalous attire. With his peculiar, and, we may say, unique opinions, how was it possible for Mr. Foster to feel anything but contempt for the convention, and how was it possible for the convention to feel anything but contempt either for Mr. Foster or itself? The delegates took the blunted horn of the dilemma. The report before us says simply, "Foster was overborne." At any rate, he did not raise his voice very loudly again in that convention. Votes and voting proved altogether too much for him; and he contented himself with protesting against the choice of any officers of the Suffrage Association. Nevertheless they were elected, and the "representative assembly" adjourned, every lady being as willing to be elected to Congress as ever. Mr. Foster, however, was not, probably, disheartened. He had said his say; he had created quite a little commotion; and he retired, no doubt greatly refreshed.

THE DANGER THAT THREATENS OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The discourse of Rev. Mr. Preston, of St. Ann's Church, on Sunday evening, discloses the true danger that threatens our common school system. Able and candid in many respects, and temperate in its treatment of a heated subject, that discourse clearly proclaimed, nevertheless, the aim of the opponents of this cherished institution of our fathers; and if we are any longer attracted to side issues in the matter of public education, it is surely our own fault.

What that portion of the Jews, the Protestants and the Catholics who are attacking our common school system object to is, not that the schools are sectarian, but that they are not sectarian. And, in this issue between sectarianism and a broad, national education, there can be no doubt which side patriotic citizens will espouse. Mr. Preston tells us that, in his view, "it is impossible to have public schools that are non-sectarian," and again, that "it is impossible there could be schools without religious bias." That is the position taken by all those, whether "free-thinkers," or Catholics, or Protestants, who demand that our common school system shall be shattered to fragments, and its remains divided piecemeal among rival sects.

On the other hand, the people, who know how much of their present prosperity is based on our free school system, and how much of the future is dependent on it, declare that it must be preserved intact; that, as there is no established Church in the country, so there shall be no established Church schools. Rightly considered, then, the present is not a question of Bible or anti-Bible in the schools. "As to the reading of the Bible," says Mr. Preston, "we don't consider that of importance," and he adds:—

"We demand that we shall receive our proportion, in regard to the number of children instructed, of the fund so raised, and the State is bound to recognize this, and that every school, private or public or denominational, so that it be gratuitous shall receive from the State its proportion of the fund raised for general education, and no more."

There is the whole question in a nutshell; and it is precisely on this ground that Protestant sectarian schools received $62,000 out of the last city tax levy, and Catholic sectarian schools double that amount—thus misappropriating funds that ought to have gone to the support of our common school system.

The question, when put on this ground, ceases to be religious and becomes political. And having become a question of European policy as against American policy, it seems to us that there can be no ground of compromise. We can respect the conscience of Jew, or Catholic, or Episcopalian, or Universalist, who wishes his Church or his family to monopolize the religious education of his children. But when it is proposed to impair or abolish the essential national characteristic of our American free public school system, the pride and glory of the nation, and to substitute for it the European system of sectarian schools, supported by a common tax, we, as Americans, and not as religionists, protest. Mr. Preston rests his arguments on the practice of "all the European countries," where, he tells us, denominational schools are supported by taxing the people. That is the very reason that our people will not substitute this system for the one dear to their traditions, and on which they have grown to be what they are. Denominations and sects may establish their own sectarian schools and support them with their own funds; the people will not have sectarianism in schools, and will not be publicly taxed to teach the doctrines of sects either to their own children or to the children of anybody else.

It is due solely, we believe, to party machinations that this question has assumed its present gravity. Twenty years ago the principles set forth by Mr. Preston were repudiated, not on religious but on patriotic grounds—the people would have no union of sect and State. But last winter Senator Tweed, as a party stroke, and with a view to make political capital, introduced a bill attacking our public school system. That bill provided that whenever there shall be established, or has been established and maintained, in any city of this State, any free school or schools, in which not less than two hundred children have been or shall be taught and educated gratuitously, it shall become the duty of that city, or of the county, to "provide for the expenses of such school or schools." Other provisions in the bill declared that these "expenses" should be met by "tax on the taxable property of the city," and that this tax should amount to eight dollars for each pupil. We say that this was a political move and designed for local partisan effect. It was intended to rally all those benefited by it in such cities as New York to the support of the Tammany ring, which Mr. Tweed represents; it was a shameless blow, dealt in the interests of party, at the peculiar pride and boast of American institutions. We need hardly add that the bill received no favor in the Legislature, and that its purposes were only partially carried into effect through that monstrous engine of wrong, the "city tax levy."

Mr. Preston proposes, in effect, to renew the effort begun by Mr. Tweed, with this difference—that what the Tammany leader sought to accomplish covertly, by stealth and the use of false pretenses, the recognised exponent of Catholic aims proposes to urge openly, candidly, and for reasons which leave none in doubt as to the issue involved. We yet hope that a contest so fraught with passion and prejudice—so irritating in its nature, and so dangerous in its tendencies—may be once more averted.

MORMON ACTIVITY.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

When the Prophet Brigham found his authority contemned and his policy criticized, he first cut off from the Church a few prominent recalcitrants. Then he inaugurated a grand movement for the propagation of the faith, and ordered on the war path more than a hundred Mormon elders and preachers, among whom were many of those whom he suspected of a want of confidence in himself. There is no alternative for the missionaries. Once ordered away, they must go or be put out of the Church. The missionary, be he mechanic, or farmer, or merchant, or teacher, a man of one wife or a man of a dozen, he has no excuse. He goes unpaid. He must earn his own support. He goes where the prophet sends him, to New York or to Nova Zembla, to London or Bengal. This missionary enterprise is a wonderful instrument in hands so unscrupulous as those of Brigham Young, and he has often used it to put out of the way any reckless and ardent young Mormon who might venture to be in love with one upon whom the prophet has looked with longing eyes.

Elders Godbe and Harrison, the excommunicated editors of the *Utah Magazine*, now propose to publish, in lieu of that paper, a weekly called the *Mormon Tribune*. They issue a "Manifesto," in which their views are expounded at length. They are full Mormons, but they crave a more spiritual religion than that which Brigham favors. We have read this "Manifesto," but we see nothing in it beyond a slavish love for the Mormon Church and a certain tolerance of Gentiles which has not characterized Mormonism before. On the polygamy question, the new party makes this declaration:—

"Another point in the movement will be to place the practice of plural marriage on the highest grounds. It will only maintain or encourage it so far as it is practiced within the highest conditions of purity, delicacy, and refinement. It will assert that pure affection on both sides can alone sanctify this or any other kind of marriage. It will, therefore, oppose all marriage from a cold sense of religious duty, as it will all marrying for the mere accumulation of families.

"It will teach the high principles the strict laws and conditions which alone can render this order of life successful, and then leave it, like the question of being called to preach the gospel, to every man's light and intuitions to determine when or whether it will be right in his case or not. Above all things, the movement will strongly assert the necessity of the highest appreciation of woman and of her highest development and culture as the only basis of a high civilization."

How far this modified or eclectic polygamy is in consonance with the "highest appreciation of woman" we leave to the Mormon elders, aided and abetted by the sympathizers that have grown so numerous in this community of late, and who find no stronger bond of marriage than inclination.

But in addition to there religious movements in Mormonism, there is also a political movement, and the recent conference in Utah made a demand for admission to the Union, which is to be presented and pushed at this session. The application is in reality a "demand," for it is couched in offensive language, and in terms which resent the past action of Congress. Brigham Young not long since told Senator Trumbull he would expel from the territory the Government officers who were objectionable to him, and his action in regard to the elders shows he is as wilful and impulsive as ever.

Upon this action of the Mormon Conference we find an article by Mr. Colfax, in a recent *Independent*, in which the Vice-President briefly but carefully reviews the history of the Mormons, and then claims that the laws of the Union shall be enforced wherever its flag is recognized. In connection with the discussion, Mr. Colfax shows how England dealt with the Suttee in India, or burning of widows, where they had the power. This horrid rite was more firmly founded in the Hindoo creed than polygamy is in the Mormon. It was fourteen centuries older than Christianity. From 1815 to 1826 there were 7154 cases of Suttee murder. England tried to "regulate" it, but failed. The false religion was too strong. Then Governor Bentinck determined to extirpote it, and he did so, despite of Hindoo complaints of "interference with their religion," and in spite of the appeals and agent and money they sent to England. The Suttee is now prevented where England rules in India. The Mormons claim the benefit of the laws they oppose. They repudiate those that are not in accordance with their wishes. The Government has before it the duty of enforcing its laws and protecting its citizens against the old bigot who tyrannizes in Utah. It needs not guns to do this. There is a moral power in the people which will force Mormonism to respect the law, and the Pacific Railroad will soon let in light and example enough to put an end to the hideous features of their faith.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT—PROSPECT OF AN EARLY PROCLAMATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It appears from the official report to Congress on the subject from the Secretary of State that twenty-one States have ratified, through their Legislatures respectively, the fifteenth amendment, and that those States are Missouri, Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, and Virginia, as heretofore given in the *Herald*. It appears, however, that the ratifications of Missouri and Kansas are defective, the second section being omitted in the one case (the section which gives to Congress the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the universal suffrage provided for, regardless of race or color), and that in the other case the phraseology of this section is changed. As, however, these two radical States will each unquestionably soon make the needful correction, they may still be counted in.

Adding, then, to the official list of ratifying States Alabama, which has lately adopted the amendment, and we have twenty-two; but, deducting New York, whose ratification will surely be rescinded by our now Democratic Legislature, the number is reduced again to twenty-one. We shall, therefore, still require seven States to make the needful twenty-eight, or three-fourths of all the States of the Union, which number is thirty-seven. Georgia, in defiance of the reconstruction laws, having in 1868 expelled the negro members elected to her organic Legislature, is to be reconstructed over again, according to the fourteenth amendment. That organic Legislature is to be recalled, negroes and all, and the application of the test oaths will turn the tables upon the over dainty white members by whom the blacks, in the first instance, were turned out. The President in his annual message, having recommended this line of Congressional action, the bill introduced on the subject will be passed, and Georgia will be reconstructed on the basis of the fourteenth amendment and with her adoption of the fifteenth.

Georgia, then, with Mississippi and Texas, will swell the States to twenty-four for this last amendment. Rhode Island, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska—all radical States, with administration Legislatures—will complete the ratification and make the total vote one more than is necessary, assuming that the vote of New York will be rescinded immediately after the organization of the new Democratic Legislature in January next, and that this action will be recognized at Washington. The whole case is clearly in the hands of General Grant. We think, too, from his recommendations in reference to Georgia, that he desires to have this matter settled without needless loss of time; and, such being the case, we shall probably have this amendment proclaimed as part of the supreme law of the land before the end of the winter. But what then?

This question is answered from various Democratic sources with the notice that then the amendment will be repudiated by the Democratic party on the ground that its ratification is spurious and void, inasmuch as the ratification by the reconstructed States has been, by Congressional coercion, in violation of the Constitution. But upon this plea, if admitted, the fourteenth amendment falls to the ground, and also the thirteenth, abolishing slavery, for both were ratified through the coercion of the late Rebel States. The amendment declaring slavery abolished, it is true, was not forced upon those States by Congress, but it was made a condition of restoration by President Johnson, subject to the approval of Congress, which is the same thing. The Democratic ground of hostility, then, to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, if admitted, will carry us back to the year of our Lord 1861, and to the period just before the deluge, and to "the Constitution as it was," whereby the war will stand as a failure, and the States will be restored to the right of re-establishing slavery in any form they may choose, African or Chinese, and to the sovereign right of vigilance committees to take a note of incoming strangers, and to tar and feather and "ride on a rail" out of town every obnoxious Abolitionist or carpet-bagger.

We have, then, again to warn the Democratic leaders of the folly of repeating upon the fifteenth amendment their profitless battles of 1868, 1866, 1864, 1863, 1861, and 1860. In 1862, with the aid of John Van Buren, we got Seymour and the Democrats in this State on the right track in support of the war for the Union; but ever since they have been floundering in the dismal swamp of those old Southern abstractions which broke up the Charleston Convention and the party. The true course for the Democracy all over the Union is that adopted by those shrewd old time leaders of the party in Virginia in accepting the situation and the negro vote, and in turning it to a good account. On this plan of operations they may speedily regain the Southern balance of power and make the Southern negro as important an element of Democratic strength as was his master in the age before the deluge. On the other tack, that of fighting the fifteenth amendment, as they fought the fourteenth and the thirteenth, the result will be the same—still a new lease to the party in power. It is all fair to fight an obnoxious proposition to the last ditch, but when fairly beaten wise men give up the battle.

A BILL TO ABOLISH THE CONSTITUTION.

From the N. Y. World.

Senator Drake, with more boldness if not more discretion than Senator Trumbull, has fully unmasked the aim of the Republican party in its projected legislation for abridging the authority of the Supreme Court. Mr. Drake proposes, by one sweeping act, to forbid every judicial tribunal to entertain the question whether a law of Congress is repugnant to the Constitution. If this bill passes, the Constitution will forthwith be a piece of antiquated parchment totally destitute of any binding force. Mr. Drake's bill is in these words:—

"A BILL further to define and regulate the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts of the United States.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no court created by an act of Congress, or judge thereof, shall have power in any case to adjudge or hold any act or joint resolution of Congress invalid, in whole or in part, for any supposed repugnancy between such act or joint resolution and the Constitution of the United States, or for any supposed want of authority in said Constitution for the same; nor shall the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States be construed to authorize that court, in any case now pending or hereafter brought before it, to affirm any order, judgment, or decree of any inferior United States court, or of any State court, which shall appear to have been based upon any such adjudging or holding; but every such order, judgment, or decree shall for that cause be reversed, vacated, and amended; nor shall any justice of said Supreme Court, in furtherance of the exercise of such appellate jurisdiction, make any order, or authorize or issue any writ or process, or take any proceeding based upon any such adjudging or holding by him or by the said Supreme Court."

We are not sorry that the design, so long cherished and so often acted upon by the Republican party, to annul the Constitution and make the mere acts of Congress the supreme law of the land, is thus disclosed, in all its breadth and nakedness, by a prominent Republican Senator. Instead of attempting to subvert the Constitution by the "piecemealing" methods which have been in vogue for the last eight years, Mr. Drake aims to abolish the whole instrument at one fell swoop. For, if the courts are compelled to enforce every law which party zealots in Congress may choose to enact in defiance of the Constitution, any further pretense that the legislative power is limited by that instrument becomes a transparent and insulting hoax.

Mr. Trumbull's bill and Mr. Drake's belong in the same category, it being the aim of both to shield the unconstitutional legislation of the Republicans from judicial review. The only difference between them is that Mr. Drake's scheme is bolder, broader, and less dishonest. We have been informed, on authority which we deem trustworthy, that Attorney-General Hoar is taking an active interest in Mr. Trumbull's bill, and that he has approached Senators—particularly members of the Judiciary Committee—zealously urging its passage. It is believed that he inspired Trumbull's bill, and perhaps drafted it, although its reputed author is Mr. Sumner, from whose hands it was received by the Committee on the Judiciary. If Mr. Hoar is expecting to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, it may seem strange that he should be so bitterly eager to retrench the authority of the tribunal of which he expects to be a member; but as he is not yet a judge, this may be his method of recommending himself to the appointing and confirming power.

It may also seem strange Congress should continue its hostility to the Supreme Court, since the retirement of President Johnson. In the early part of Mr. Johnson's term an act was passed reducing the number of judges, on the occurrence of vacancies, in order to prevent him from making any appointments. President Grant will be able to appoint two new judges this winter; and considering the great age of some of the members of the Supreme Court, there will be at least one more vacancy during his term. The Republicans being thus certain of a majority of the Court, why should they wish to deprive it of the power to decide on the constitutionality of laws? But one explanation can be given. Much of the Republican legislation is so manifestly repugnant to the Constitution, that no impartial man can be trusted to uphold such enactments. The Republicans are so sensible of the unconstitutionality of many of their acts, that they are afraid to have them passed upon even by a court of which they are certain to have a majority.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
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Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½. 12 10 6t

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY
Will take place at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
BROAD Street, below Locust, Philadelphia, commencing December 20, and ending December 25, at 10 o'clock P. M.
The Society will offer their usual valuable Awards of SILVER CUPS, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, STANDARD BOOKS AND PERIODICALS, as well as CASH PREMIUMS.
Entry Books now open.
Address "JOS. M. WADE, Corresponding Secretary, No. N. THIRTEENTH Street, Philadelphia." 12 14 3t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHETKY,
12 11 stuth13t Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
S. C. PALMER,
12 13 mth 9t Cashier.

FAIR.—A FAIR WILL BE HELD THE 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, at the PENNA. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, No. 3021 LOCUST Street, West Philadelphia, the proceeds to be applied to the payment for the "Home." 12 11

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 3, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3d to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tI 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

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NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY will be held at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL on FRIDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock. D. B. KELLY,
12 15 3t Secretary.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—In the lecture room of the Central High School, last night, an exhibition was given, the object of which was to create a spirit of emulation among the pupils. The proceedings consisted of select declamations, which were rendered by pupils selected from the higher classes.

—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, as Colonel Ramberger, proprietor of the Columbia House, at Broad and Arch streets, was passing the intersection of Broad and Jefferson streets, he was attacked by two young men, who robbed him of a breastpin valued at $100, and $30 in cash.

—Last evening the monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held, at which Mr. John Wise read a paper on the practicability of aerial navigation, by sailing in the going and coming currents trade winds.

After some experiments with electricity, officers for 1870 were nominated as follows:—President, J. V. Merrick, who declined, and nominated Coleman Sellers; Vice President, Professor H. G. Norris; Treasurer, Frederick Fraley; Secretary, Professor H. Morton.

—The Republican members of the Legislature from Philadelphia recently held a caucus in this city for the purpose of exchanging views on the propriety of introducing a Metropolitan Police bill at the next session of the Legislature. The caucus was full, and the matter received pretty thorough discussion, though nothing definite was agreed upon. A proposition was presented to frame and offer a bill providing for the division of Philadelphia into five police districts, and the creation of a commission, to consist of six members, one of whom shall be the Mayor, four of the other five members to be Republicans, and one Democrat. A vote was then taken on this proposition, and resulted in seven votes for and seven against it. Those voting against the proposition favor a strictly partisan commission. Nothing further was done.

Domestic Affairs.

—Another detachment of troops arrived in Havana yesterday from Spain.

—Samuel Nankewis was convicted at Pottsville yesterday of the murder of his infant. His wife was acquitted.

—General William R. Brensler, formerly commander of the Excelsior Brigade, died on Wednesday night in Brooklyn.

—Major-General Ord has forwarded a mass of papers to General Sherman in regard to the murders of Indians by whites in Arizona.

—General Sheridan was yesterday elected President of the Convention of the Army of the Cumberland now in session in Indianapolis.

—Participants in the Porto Rico revolution of last year, who were natives of the island, have received permission to return to the island, but foreigners may not.

—The Worcester, Mass., Woman's Suffrage Convention adjourned yesterday, after adopting resolutions making woman's suffrage a political test for every candidate for office.

—John S. Caskie died in Richmond, Va., yesterday. He was born in Virginia, and served as a Representative in Congress from that State for eight successive years, being first elected in 1851.

—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteers was held in Washington yesterday. Nearly four thousand disabled soldiers and sailors were maintained or aided during the past year.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, his resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the Spanish gunboats should not be allowed to leave the country was taken up. It was advocated by Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Sumner opposed it, and it was laid over. The resolution regulating the hours of labor of Government employes, and the bill limiting the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, were considered. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House the Census bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House, which adjourned pending its consideration.

Foreign Affairs.

—A decree, re-storing constitutional guarantees in Spain, was published in the *Official Gazette* yesterday.

—A secret association is said to be plotting an insurrection in Russia, to take place on February 17, the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

—To a deputation asking for closer relations between the British colonies and the Home Government, Earl Granville yesterday expressed his opposition to colonial independence.

—Victor Emanuel, it is said, will not consent to the coronation of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain. Archduke Victor, of Austria, has refused overtures made to him in relation to the succession.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Treasured Tokens."

In producing his opera of *Treasured Tokens* yesterday afternoon at the Chesnut Street Theatre, Mr. J. Remington Fairlamb labored under a number of disadvantages and discouragements that materially detracted from the chances of the work making the favorable impression that it ought. The improvised company was mostly composed of amateurs or of singers unaccustomed to the operatic stage, and it was therefore not within the range of possibility that they could render the music in the same style as professional artists. The performers can very justly claim to be exempt from disparaging criticism, and it becomes the duty of the critic to endeavor to discover the actual merits of the work, without reference to the manner in which it was executed.

Mr. Fairlam calls *Treasured Tokens* an *opera di camera*, and assigns as his reasons for so doing that it is of a more ambitious character than a mere operetta, without rising to the dignity of a grand opera. The *libretto* was written by the composer, and while this apparently gives him an advantage, we think that he would have done better to have selected a theme already prepared, and endeavored to illustrate it with his numbers.

The drama of *Treasured Tokens* is entirely deficient in action, and in a work of this character that is a very serious objection. A young nobleman falls in love with a street singer, who gives him a bunch of flowers. He loses sight of her for a number of years, and at length discovers her in the popular *prima donna* of the day, recognizing her by her singing of an air of his own composition. He produces the faded flowers, she rushes to his arms, and her father murmurs above the couple, "Bless ye, me children," and then the friends of the family come in and sing a grand finale in celebration of the happy reunion. With the exception of a little comic business between the valet and the chambermaid, this is the whole subject. The dialogue is entirely too wordy, and it is exceedingly uninteresting for the characters to fill up the intervals between the music by telling long stories about themselves and their adventures in the past. Mr. Fairlamb would have done himself more justice if he had chosen some lively and popular comedietta, of which there are plenty on the stage, and adapted his airs to it. This might easily have been done without any greater violation of artistic completeness than in the work under consideration, for the music of *Treasured Tokens* is only remotely related to the subject, and we can detect but a faint attempt to work out a theme in a consistent manner.

As an opera *Treasured Tokens* is crude and immature, but considered merely as a collection of pretty airs it has considerable merit. Mr. Fairlamb has considerable experience and reputation as a composer of this kind of music, and all the solos, duets, and concerted pieces show ability and culture. The music, however, wants lightness and vivacity, and the prevailing tone of sadness is scarcely suited to so slight a theme. An operetta, or, to talk by the card, an *opera di camera*, to be extensively popular with the public must have animation. It was this that secured so much favor to the little pieces by Offenbach that Susan Galton appeared in, and although Mr. Fairlamb's work is more elaborate, it is really inferior to them in all the qualities that are most essential in this class of compositions. The second act of *Treasured Tokens* is much the best, and it contains several very beautiful airs that indicate first-rate ability. These, however, were not sung in such a style as to bring out their good qualities in the strongest manner, but we say nothing more on this point, as the amateur character of the performance disarms adverse criticism. We may, however, commend the vivacity of Mrs. Fairlamb, who personated the heroine. This lady has talent, and she did much towards making the opera a success. Her acting was spirited, and her singing generally correct and with excellent expression. For an amateur she was unusually good. Mr. W. J. Hill, the tenor, is a professional singer, and he should have made up in a large measure for the deficiencies of his associates by infusing some energy into his performance. He has a good voice, but he was either unfamiliar with his part or careless in the execution of it, and he did not make as favorable an impression as some of the amateurs.

The instrumentation of *Treasured Tokens* is generally creditable, but the orchestra, either through carelessness on the part of the performers or insufficient drill, did not do justice to it. We would have thought that Philadelphia musicians would take a pride in doing their best for the work of a composer of their own city, but such was not the case.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Irish drama of *Patrice* will be represented this evening.

AT THE WALNUT *Mary Warner* will be performed this evening, with Miss Bateman as the heroine.

AT THE ARCH *The Overland Route* will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical exhibition at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

CARL WOLFSOHN will give a Schubert matinee at the Foyer of the Academy of Music on Saturday.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

E. E. HULFISH, JR., the popular comedian of the Wheatley Dramatic Association, will have a benefit on to-morrow evening at the hall, corner of Fifth and Gaskill streets. The comedietas of *Turning the Tables; One Coat for Two Suits*, and *P. P.; or, The Man and Tiger* will be performed. Mr. Hulfish is a more than usually good amateur actor, and as he has numerous friends a full house may be expected.

GENERALITIES.

The Assault Upon Dr. Day.

Dr. Albert Day, superintendent of the inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, N. Y., who was severely assaulted by a drunken inmate of the institution a short time since, is still suffering seriously from the wounds inflicted upon him, but is convalescent, and will be able to resume his labors, in part at least, in the course of a week.

Prince Napoleon's Son in School.

Prince Napoleon has just sent his eldest son, Victor, seven years of age, to a private school in the Rue Caumartin, in which there are about fifteen pupils. The principal asked the father how he should address the boy, as "Monseigneur" or "Your Highness?" "Call him simply Victor," said the Prince. "But on the lists of honor for attention and good conduct?" "Oh, then, Victor Napoleon; but when his companions give him a blow and he returns it, Victor, short, and in no case whatever Monseigneur."

The Taxpayers of Boston.

The following list gives the names of the twenty largest taxpayers of Boston and the amount of taxes paid by them:—

A. Bardy and others, trustees Sears	$42,517
Augustus Hemmenway	36,350
Boston Gaslight Company	35,289
Boston and Albany Railroad Company	30,222
David Sears	30,145
Fifty Associates	23,166
Nathaniel Thayer	23,831
James M. Beebe	23,363
Moses Williams	22,709
R. Mason and other trustees, estate of Ebenezer Francis	22,550
Jordan, Marsh & Co	17,800
John Simmons	17,760
Boston and Providence Railroad Company	16,052
James Parker	15,557
H. Hollis Hunnewell	15,478
Faulkner, Kimball & Co	13,700
William H. Boardman	13,053
William Phillips	12,562
George Howe	12,386
John Duff	12,187

Commissioner Wells' Forthcoming Report.

The intimation that the report of Commissioner Wells will be favorable to the free traders, because the Free Trade League propose to print it for circulation after it is issued, does that gentleman injustice. No one knows the contents of the report, and if the League have resolved to circulate it, they have done so without consulting Mr. Wells. He will no doubt argue in favor of the removal of excessive tariff rates without in any way advocating free trade. I have authority for saying that the report will occupy substantially the same grounds as that of last year. One of its marked peculiarities, however, will be that it takes and analyzes in detail the results and workings of the great leading industries of the country, showing, for example, in the case of the boot and shoe industry, the exact cost of a boot or shoe under the present system of currency and taxation, and what it might be under a different system. Mr. Wells has always maintained that free trade is an impossibility with the present requirements of the Government for revenue. The chief ground on which he has urged the removal of duties has been that home industry might be benefited through a cheapening of certain of its primary elements.

Current Notes.

—We think the Cincinnati *Enquirer* uses as strong language as politeness permits when it speaks of "the blunders and crimes of the more vicious of the imbeciles and maniacs who figure so largely among the public men of the Republican party."

—A Southern paper has noted the interesting coincidence that the Conference of the M. E. Church South met in Rome, Ga., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, and on the same day the grand Catholic assembly, the Œcumenical Council, met in Rome, Italy.

—The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* gives a list of 1914 vessels which met with disaster, more or less serious, on the lakes during the season just closed, involving a loss estimated at $4,100,000. One hundred and twenty-six vessels, including five steamers and ten propellers, were totally lost. The number of lives lost was 209. The disasters reported in the single month of November numbered 403, involving a damage to property of upwards of $2,000,000.

—The official announcement shows that at the recent election in West Florida 1162 votes were cast in favor of annexation to Alabama, and 661 against it. This is less than one-third of the registered vote. No poll was had in Jackson county, on account of the excited condition of its people over murders lately committed there. The transfer must be ratified by the Legislatures of Florida and Alabama and by Congress before it can take effect.

—Some sensation has been caused among the Italians in San Francisco by a letter from Garibaldi refusing to accept honorary membership in an Italian military company there, called the "Compagnia Garibaldina." He says:—"I cannot belong to a company from which Republicans are excluded, for I am proud of belonging to the best of all institutions—the Republic." The Italians say that, as a matter of fact, they never have refused anybody for any shade of political opinion, but they have excluded applicants for other reasons, and some of the excluded were Republicans.

—A remarkable article in the *Independent* in relation to the marriage relation is attracting much attention. The Albany *Journal* understands it to mean that wedlock should be "a matter of convenience, to be entered into at the pleasure of parties passionately attracted, and dissolved when they find that the association is no longer mutually agreeable—a sort of business copartnership, terminable upon notice;" and it remarks that it is "one of the most painful signs of a degeneracy in the temper of the community that utterances so desperately bold and infinitely bad should find their way into the editorial columns of a widely-circulated and influential journal, claiming especial recognition as a religious organ."

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornament Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variet of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
2 23mwf

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 16	MOON SETS	4 42
SUN SETS	4 33	HIGH WATER	12 16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOGHERTY,
SAMUEL F. STOKES,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Busby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	27
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	1
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	3
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec.	4
Celia	London	New York	Dec.	4
Kina	Liverpool	New York via Hal.	Dec.	4
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Dec.	4
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Dec.	7
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec.	7
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	8
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	8
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	9

FOR EUROPE.

Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	16
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Dec.	16
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec.	16
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	18
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	18
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	28
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	1

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 16
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 16
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 18
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 18
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 18
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 23
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Tyro Baker, Hamburg, B. Crawley & Co.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Irelan, Cardenas, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Calvin, Waycott, Portland, Day, Huddell & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, 6 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Ira Lafrienier, Chadwick, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, from Boston.
Schr Annie May, May, from Boston.
Schr Gov. Burton, Laidlam, from Boston.
Barge O. S. Storrs, Burke, 36 days from Saginaw river, via New York and Erie Canal, with 139,000 feet Michigan pine lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Barge Diana Biddlecum, Biddlecum, 30 days from Saginaw river, with 140,631 feet Michigan pine lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Juniata, Hoxie, arrived yesterday.—From New Orleans—Mrs. P. F. Hoxie, Mrs. S. Martinez, Mr. W. N. Hodges, Mr. J. M. Graham. From Havana—Mr. W. Herber, Mr. G. F. Kirchler.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 13th inst.
Steamship James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Norfolk 13th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Gallagher, hence for Portsmouth, N. H., passed Wood's Holl 8:30 A. M. 14th inst.
Barque Express, Darmar, hence, at Stettin 29th ult.
Brig Rollerson, Mayo, hence for Boston, at New York 14th inst.
Schrs Carrie Hays, Rolan, for Salem; E. A. Bartle, Smith; E. R. Graham, Swift; J. Satterthwaite, Kinney; and Adele Trudell, Hess, all from Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.
Schr Active, Coombs, hence, at Charleston 11th inst.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, at Providence 13th inst., from Georgetown, D. C.
Schrs Blue Bird, Magrudy; Col. Geeland, Jones; No. 71, Koch; and Burning Bush, Blouse, all for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 14th inst.
Schrs A. S. Cannon, Hart, from Boston, and R. H. Shannon, Daily, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 13th inst.
Schr Wm. Boardman, hence for Hartford, at New London 11th inst.
Schr Lucy B. Ives, Bowditch, hence, at Newport A. M. 13th inst.
Schrs John H. Crane, Tice, hence for Dighton, and Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, hence for Portland, at New York 14th instant.
Schrs J. H. Perry, Kelly, for New Bedford; M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, for Providence; M. E. Coyne, Facemire, for New Haven; Reading R. No. 54, Burke, for Norwalk; and Vicksburg, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 14th inst.
Schr Richard Law, York, hence, at Fall River 12th inst.
Schr Fred. Gray, Lakeman, hence, at Salem 13th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the evening of 1st January, 1870, the present white light at Lazaretto Point, harbor of Baltimore, Maryland, will be changed to red.

Also, that at the same time will be put in operation a fog signal, consisting of a bell struck by a hammer actuated by a Stevens' striking apparatus. A blow will be struck every ten seconds, during thick or foggy weather.

By order,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1869.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.
Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)
Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.
WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $15 PER DOZEN. 9 25

COAL.

W. H. TACCART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Secret)

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869,
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869. FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol; and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
A. 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—
Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.
Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.
On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:55 P. M., and Pottsville at 3:05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at 6:25 P. M. with Afternoon Accommodation south from Market street, arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
Philadelphia, with a passenger car attached, leaves Reading at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1869.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The National House of Representatives is busily engaged in the discussion of the new Census bill. As it entrusts the duty of making the enumeration to a new class of officials, and contemplates a new method of obtaining information from the public, great diversity of opinion exists in regard to some of its provisions, and it is a matter of doubt whether Congress will not, after all, be compelled to fall back, substantially, upon the old plan. As questions of patronage and the future distribution of political power are involved in the controversy, the subject excites the deepest attention of the members, and they are all on the alert to promote their real or supposed interests as well as the national welfare. In former years the census was taken by Deputy Marshals, appointed by the Marshals of the United States Courts, and under this system Colonel E. M. Gregory would select all the subordinate agents for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. But the new bill provides that a district superintendent shall be appointed in each Congressional district, and these superintendents are to appoint a sufficient number of enumerators to complete the allotted work within one month, from the 1st of June to the 1st of July, 1870; and as the Congressman of each Republican district will have in most instances a direct voice in the appointment of the superintendents, they will have a better chance of serving their friends under the new system than the old. A few days ago General Butler moved to amend this feature by imposing the whole duty of making enumerations upon the Assessors of Internal Revenue, but his amendment was rejected on the ground that the people would be more apt to withhold information respecting business affairs from such officials than from others who had no connection with the internal revenue system. Judge Kelley was more fortunate in securing a change in one of the provisions of the bill which might have affected injuriously the interests of a few of the politicians of this city. As originally reported, it authorized the Secretary of the Interior to appoint but one superintendent in large cities if he thought the efficiency of the service would be promoted, instead of one for each of the Congressional districts of such cities, but on motion of the Representative of the Fourth district, this section was stricken out.

One of the inevitable results of the apportionment which will be based on the new census is a great increase of the Congressional representation of the Western States, and a corresponding decrease in the relative influence of the Atlantic seaboard. In the natural order of events this change will not be officially perfected before the elections of 1872, but the Western members are so anxious to hasten the recognition of their increased power, that they yesterday sustained an amendment offered by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, which provided that the census should be taken before the 1st of September of the present year, and this proposition was only defeated by a majority of 7, the vote standing yeas, 69, to nays, 76.

It is a matter of great importance that the census should be accurate; that the statistics should embrace a full statement of every element of natural wealth as well as population; and that the returns should be rapidly prepared for publication. Every intelligent citizen will be anxious to learn how far the progress of the nation has been affected by the war, and what is the true relation between its resources and the national debt. There are also hundreds of incidental questions of no small importance, connected with education, health, religion, crime, manufactures, mines, commerce, agriculture, and many other subjects upon which much light could be thrown by a census report. Heretofore, in spite of the large clerical force employed by the Government, there has been great delay in printing some of the statistics, and some of the most valuable information has been presented in such a confused state that its practical value was almost totally destroyed. While Congress is in a reformatory mood, it should guard against a repetition of these evils.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The postage stamps now in use have scarcely become familiar to the public, and yet it is announced that another change is to be made. The Post Office Department has selected a new series of designs, which will consist of portraits of distinguished Americans, taken from original statues and busts. This action of the department will give but little dissatisfaction, as the present series of stamps are exceedingly inartistic and inappropriate, and it is difficult to decide why they were adopted, unless for the purpose of giving a good job to the engraver. The postage stamps of the United States from the commencement of the Government would make a very heterogeneous collection, the chief characteristic of which would be the absence of any artistic merit or historical interest, and the new series about to be introduced will doubtless be superseded by something else when a new fancy strikes the minds of the officials in charge of the Post Office Department. Every change of this kind is an expense to the Government, and a very unnecessary one; and it would be a good thing if Congress would pass a law designating the designs for the stamps, and forbidding their alteration. The only really appropriate embellishment for our postage stamps and coins would be the portraits of the Presidents under whose administration they are issued. A foolish prejudice against this practice, which is common in every European country, prevented it being done at the foundation of the Government, and there are even yet persons who object to it as having an anti-republican look. There is no substantial reason in such objection, and if the plan had been adopted our postage stamps and coins would present a much more creditable appearance, and thus would be in every way more interesting and valuable. So long as the fancy of every new incumbent in office is allowed to rule in such matters, we may expect the same insufferable bad taste to prevail as heretofore, and the method we suggest is the only sensible one for giving to the country coins and stamps that will be worthy of attention for other reasons than their intrinsic value.

HON. WILLIAM STRONG AND HON. EDWIN M. STANTON.

The nomination of Judge Hoar to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the death of Justice Wayne, and the prospective retirement of Justice Grier, impose upon the President the necessity of making new appointments to the important positions of Attorney-General and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. It is understood that Hon. William Strong will be nominated to succeed Attorney-General Hoar, and that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton will be called upon to take the place of Judge Grier. The President could scarcely make better selections than these, and they will give general satisfaction. Judge Strong is well known as a sound, able, and experienced lawyer, and he will bring into the Cabinet a well-trained and vigorous mind that will be able to analyze in all their bearings the most difficult questions that may be submitted for his decision. He will prove a most efficient coadjutor of the President, and his advice on nice questions of state policy will be invaluable in arriving at proper conclusions on the many perplexing and intricate subjects that are continually coming up for the consideration of the administration.

Mr. Stanton's record as Secretary of War is a sufficient evidence of his fitness for the Supreme bench. As a lawyer he stands at the head of his profession, and his powerful intellect, clear judgment, and sturdy patriotism are qualities that will add to the dignity and efficiency of the highest judicial tribunal of the land. Mr. Stanton's health was much broken on his retirement from the War Department, but it is understood that he has to a great extent recovered his strength, and that he is fully competent to assume the duties of the Associate Judgeship. It is to be hoped that the President will confirm the rumor respecting his appointment, and that if he is appointed Mr. Stanton will accept without hesitation.

Mrs. Randolph E. Ladd, whose good sound common sense and unmistakable womanhood are among the treasures of Springfield, Massachusetts, should change her name to Mrs. Lass. There is nothing masculine about her save her name. Elected to a position on the School Committee of the progressive town in which she resides a few days ago, she responds to the call of the women righters by declining to accept the position, alleging that official duties "are not properly within her sphere." Mrs. Ladd evidently knows what her sphere is, and, what is still more to her credit, is content to keep within it. Although Susan B. Anthony and Anna E. Dickinson would have us believe that this sort of women has well-nigh become extinct, the course of Mrs. Ladd proves that there is at least one left, even in Massachusetts.

The Cuban Question was under discussion in the United States Senate yesterday, but the general interest in the subject will be greatly diminished by the statement of Mr. Sumner, that the contest has dwindled down to a mere guerilla war; that the insurgents have no legislative authority, and no ability to enforce laws outside of their own camps; and that there are no indications that they have come "up to the line of an independent people."

Parson Brownlow, having got back to the United States Senate, announces that he is as faithful a Republican as ever, and bids defiance to his foes in his old style. He affixes a high value to what he terms his "political estate," but the method he has chosen of improving it, which appears to be alliance with the Republicans at the national capital, and with the Democracy in Tennessee, must soon result in its total destruction.

The offense of "going in heavy" on Erie appears to increase in enormity when it is a radical that thus goes in. So, at least, thinks the New York *World*, and we are not disposed to combat the doctrine. The Erie business is such a grand and gorgeous iniquity that we are quite content to see it monopolized by the big and little injins of Tammany Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Page

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We call attention to our special preparations for the coming Holidays.

We have had manufactured a large assortment of GOWNS, JACKETS, and WRAPPERS, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, made of a variety of fine materials, and most handsomely shaped and trimmed.

DRESSING GOWNS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
BILLIARD JACKETS,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
STUDY GOWNS.

A variety of New Styles of
HOLIDAY SCARFS, TIES, and CRAVATS.
Toilet and Fancy Articles, Canes and Umbrellas.

CHRISTMAS BOXES,
Containing one-half dozen Fine Handkerchiefs, a very appropriate present to a gentleman.

Besides many other articles of such combined beauty and utility as must make them most pleasing and acceptable gifts.

THE CHESNUT ST. CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

BUCKSKIN UNDER GARMENTS
A NOVELTY!
A Preserver of Health.
A Preventive of Colds.
A Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM
at the
SOLE AGENCY,
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

See other advertisements of this House. 12 14§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIRST ANNUAL
CLEARING SALE
OF
FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING,
IMPORTED FABRICS
(For Custom Work)
and
FASHIONABLE GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING AT MARKET STREET PRICES!

THE ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK
OF
Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET

to be sold off, in preparation for the next season's trade, at LOWER PRICES than have ever before been marked on SUCH SUPERIOR GARMENTS, bringing their prices down to the level of the lowest prices of the more ordinary Ready-made Clothing. The kind of business which we do—dealing only in the FINEST and MOST FASHIONABLE styles and materials—necessitates the clearing of our counters at the close of each season, for we are determined never to offer to the patrons of our house any other than the Newest and Freshest Goods of each new season. Therefore we announce our FIRST GRAND CLEARING SALE, commenced on Friday, December 10.

WE OFFER
500 OVERCOATS, of the highest grade, Velvet Collared, Silk Lapelled, Satin-faced, and all that, at prices ranging from $16 to $35.
500 SUITS for Dress, Business, and Street wear, of all materials and styles, from $20 to $45.
400 COATS—Chesterfields, Sacks, Swallow-tails, Walking Coats, etc., etc.
400 PAIRS PANTS, cut in every style, made with greatest care, of finest goods, from $5 to $15.
300 VESTS—Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Cassimere, and Plush, from $3 to $10.

Together with the
BEST ASSORTMENT
OF FURNISHING GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

Our stock is not enormously large, of course, at the present time, but every article of it is warranted "FINEST," AND IT ALL
MUST BE SOLD
BY OR ABOUT THE
FIRST OF THE NEW YEAR.

Every facility will be given customers or visitors to inspect our goods, and to fully satisfy themselves that now is their
BEST OPPORTUNITY
TO SECURE
BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Manufacturer of Finest Clothing,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
At Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET. 12 13

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
YOUNG FOLKS' SERIES.
Day Lectures by
PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.
THIRD AND LAST LECTURE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18,
"LOST IN THE JUNGLES."
On which occasion Mr. DU CHAILLU will appear in the costume worn by him in his travels.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 2. Lecture at 3. Orchestral prelude at 3¾. Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the afternoon of the Lecture. 12 16 2t

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., being fifty cents per share, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 3, 1870.
Transfer Books close on the 20th inst.
ROBERT JOHNSON,
12 16thstu3t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 87,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
12 16 City Treasurer.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., OF NEW York, will preach THIS EVENING in the OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets. It

RASPBERRY MIRINQUES
FRESH DAILY, AT
12 16 15trp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

CLOTHING.

THINGS BY THE THOUSAND!

A Thousand Overcoats!
Of Beaver,
Of Melton,
Of Tricot,
Of Cheviot,
And of everything else That Overcoats Ought to be made of.
Overcoats with Cloth collars.
Overcoats with Silken collars.
Overcoats with Straight collars.
Overcoats with Rolling collars.
Overcoats with Brass collars.
Overcoats with Gilt Edged collars.

A Thousand Pantaloons!
In pairs.
Arranged for rapid disposal.
Double-barreled Pantaloons.
Extra Striped and Diagonal Pantaloons.
Pantaloons, the like of which has Never before been offered.

A Thousand Vests!
Best Vests!
Glorious Investment.
Vests of Velvet.
Vests of Silk.
Vests of Cassimere.
Vests for Wedding Days.
Vests for Every Day.

A Thousand Boys' Suits!
Warranted to fit
One thousand good boys
To their complete satisfaction,
With the full approbation
Of their doting mammas.

With a Determined Determination
To satisfy Everybody,
We offer
These Thousands of Habiliments
AND
Many Thousands
More! More!! More!!! MORE!!!!
CHEAPER THAN YOU HAVE
ANY IDEA OF,
AT OUR
GREAT BROWN HALL.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

URBANA WINE COMPANY'S
Imperial Champagne,
A Pure, Rich and Trusty Wine, made after the French method, superior to any American and many brands of imported
CHAMPAGNE,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,
12 16 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. FRENCH, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 236 N. EIGHTH St. 12 15 6t rp

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Christmas Groceries.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut.
FRESH GOODS
RECEIVED DAILY
Reduction in Prices Constantly being made.
White Almeria Grapes,
ONLY
40 Cents Per Pound,
OR, BY THE KEG, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Choice Fruits of Every Description,
New Walnuts, Filberts,
and Pecan Nuts.
Paper Shell Almonds,
Stewart's Broken Candy,
Lady Apples, and
Bellflower Apples.

Fresh Canned Fruits
and Preserves,
Jellies, Jams, and Marmalades.
French Candied Fruits
In Small and Pretty Glass Boxes.
Fine Teas, Coffees,
Chocolates, Etc.

Staple Groceries
OF THE FINEST CHARACTER.
Cheese, Domestic and Imported, in great variety.
Potted Game and Strasbourg Meats.
Pates de Foie Gras.
White Clover Honey, in the Comb Strained.
Queen Olives and French Olives.
Olives, Farcies, and Capers.
Oli Oil, unsurpassed in quality.
Fine Imported Cordials.
All the Popular Brands of Champagne.
Every Variety of Sherry.
Old and Rich Port Wines.
High-Mediums and Low Grades Clarets.
California Wines.
Fine Cigars.
AND
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
Fine Goods for Table Use
ALL
At Reduced Prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
12 16 thstu2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OPENING
European Novelties,
Bridal Silver Wares
Diamonds,
Choice Gems of Art,
IN BRONZE.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,
I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.
Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Amethyst Studs,
Engagement Rings, Etc.,
Diamond Rings and Studs.
Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.
JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
11 6 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Fine Watches,
Gold Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
French and German Clocks,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
C. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
12 2 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of
American, English, and French
GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, ETC.
SILVER WARE, EQUAL TO COIN.
PLATED WARE.
A general assortment of PLATED WARE.
HIGHLY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, ETC.
The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES. 11 23 tuthl0trp

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
Fine Watches.
Just received, a lot of very superior Watches, on commission, that must be closed out by the first of the year. They have been made to order by one of the finest makers in Geneva; warranted equal to the Jurgensen or Frodsham in every respect.
ISAAC DIXON,
12 11 10t* No. 129 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

Closing Out at Reduced Prices
PREVIOUS TO
Making Alterations in Our Store.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES,
FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 1 t25rp PHILADELPHIA.

SOLID SILVER WARE.
USEFUL AND VALUABLE
PRESENTS
TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,
WM. WILSON & SON'S
OWN MAKE.
Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,
12 15 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.
Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

ART GALLERIES.

Earles' Galleries,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
HAVING BEEN REBUILT MORE ELEGANTLY THAN BEFORE, AND
REOPENED
WITH A STOCK OF
Looking Glasses,
Oil Paintings,
Chromo-Lithographs,
Fine Engravings,
Porcelain Paintings,
Photographs,
AND
ROGERS' GROUPS,
Entirely new, and bought at the present low rates of gold, and especially attractive at this the
Christmas Season,
On account of the very large inducement offered to all in search of
Holiday Presents
AND
Bridal Presents,
FOR THEIR PERFECT FRESHNESS,
IMMENSE VARIETY.
AND
Extraordinary Cheapness
Of every article presented to buyers of taste.
The Gallery of Paintings
Having been placed on the GROUND FLOOR, and very easy of access, offers increased attractions to lovers of art.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
12 15 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Christmas Presents
ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $40 per box
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. 11 10trp

UMBRELLAS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!
Every Variety
IN
QUALITY AND FINISH.
WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET STREET,
12 6 17t4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEATLY MADE AND HANDSOMELY finished SILK UMBRELLAS FOR PRESENTS.
For sale by JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, SMALL sizes, all colors, FOR PRESENTS
for Misses, Ladies, and Children. JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS,
ALL SIZES.
Handsome Holiday Presents, JOSEPH FUSSELL,
12 14 tuths3trp Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mthsp

REMOVAL.
THE KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 627 CHESNUT STREET
TO
No. 21 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
12 15 wths3t PHILADELPHIA.

HOME AMUSEMENTS!!!
NEW, INSTRUCTIVE, and ENTERTAINING
ZOETROPES, with New Pictures.
JAPANESE BACKGAMMON.
SANTA-CLAUS PANORAMA.
ARITHMATELLE—Great Parlor Game.
PERMUTATION DISSECTED U. S.
RAINBOW ORACLE, ETC., ETC.
Also,
JUVENILE, TOY, AND GIFT BOOKS,
BIBLES, PRAYERS, ETC. ETC.
BUILDING BLOCKS, CROQUET, STEREOSCOPES,
GLOBES, MICROSCOPES, ETC., ETC.
J. A. BANCROFT & CO.,
12 16 thsmwt No. 613 ARCH Street.

$3000 TO INVEST UPON MORTGAGE.
12 15 3t* Apply to A. FITLER,
No. 21 S. SIXTH Street.

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED, 375,000 MEN. WANTED, 175,000 BOYS.

TO ATTEND THE GREAT DAILY CLOTHING SALES OF BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 *Market street, Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, Where better bargains are given daily to purchasers of Clothing than anywhere else. Call before purchasing, and compare our goods with those offered elsewhere as special bargains; a*

"FAIR TEST"

is all we ask.

A LARGE COLLECTION of Superb Oil Paintings and other Works of Art is now on free exhibition, at the Gallery of Mr. A. S. Robinson, No. 910 Chesnut street. The collection is now being sold by auction, without reserve. Only two more days of the sale now remain. Among the many really fine paintings which are now on exhibition at that store we notice a rare copy of the celebrated Madonna of the Choir, which is a fac-simile in color and size of Raphael's great picture in the Petti palace. There is also a carefully copied oil painting, by Gustave Reinhardt, from Correggio's original picture of Mary Magdalene. Near it is an elegantly finished original painting, the Lover's Bouquet, by Emile Nocel, of Paris. A humorous and spirited oil painting after Landseer, of David and Goliath, is sure to attract the attention of the visitor. A Landscape, with Chickens, by F. Van Severdonk, of Berlin, is very elaborately and carefully finished. Dumbarton Castle, on the Clyde, is a finely painted picture in the English school. F. de Bourg Richards is represented by a view of the Head Waters of the Schuylkill, which is one of the finest expressions of that celebrated artist. Besides this great collection of paintings, there are also to be sold some elegant Dresden Enamels, painted photographs, all sizes, and exquisite impressions of English engravings. This is the finest collection which has ever been offered to the public. The pictures are all in handsome frames, and are just the things for Christmas presents.

The sale is conducted by the well-known firm of Martin Brothers, auctioneers.

HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH.—PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL, LORBERRY, SHAMOKIN, AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL.
OFFICE, SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. DEPOT, NINTH STREET (No. 957), BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PURITY VERSUS POISON.—There is as much difference between PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR and the filth-charged hair-darkeners, as between the Pool of Bethesda, that an angel stirred, and a fever-breeding mud pond. The VITALIA is a crystaline fluid, without a single impurity or noxious property, and the naturalness of the shades it imparts to grey hair is unequalled.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received the last lot of Fancy Goods they will import this season. These goods were all bought under Factory Prices, AND WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION!

CHILDREN and persons in delicate health may use Murdoch's Bronchial Comfits with most beneficial results. Read letters accompanying each box. For sale by all druggists.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—Messrs. Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will sell this evening, at 7½ o'clock, a collection of Oil and Water Color Paintings, comprising a number of excellent pictures from various artists of Europe and America.

AS A HOLIDAY GIFT nothing could be more appropriate than a Singer Family Sewing Machine. To be had upon easy terms at No. 1106 Chesnut street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
TEN DOLLARS CASH. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 615 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

EVERY variety of Ready-made Clothing at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

PLEASE READ THE

NOTE

AT THE BOTTOM OF

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

MARRIED.

RIEBENAC—SIMPSON.—By Bishop Odenheimer, at his residence, Burlington, N. J., on the 9th instant, Mr. MAX. RIEBENAOK to Miss ELEANOR GERTRUDE SIMPSON, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CALDWELL.—On the morning of the 16th instant, EDWARD W., son of Andrew D. and Elizabeth Caldwell, in the 23d year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2023 Ridge avenue, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

TUCKER.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, Mrs. ANNIE L. TUCKER, wife of Edward Tucker, and daughter of Captain William and Annie Liming, aged 28 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1230 S. Second street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MAGUIRE.—On the 15th instant, MAY, daughter of George R. and Margaret A. Maguire, aged 20 months.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1345 S. Seventh street, on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

O'NEILL.—On the 12th instant, Mrs. ROSE O'NEILL, wife of the late Charles O'Neill. Also, on the 14th instant, ELIZA, daughter of the late Charles and Rose O'Neill, in the 24th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, No. 2214 N. Fourth street, on Friday morning, the 17th instant, at 9½ o'clock.

GRAPES.

LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,

IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,

BY

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

11 4 thstu3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,

11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

WINTER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN
Undershirts and Drawers.

Cartwright & Warner's Merino.
Cartwright & Warner's Scarlet Cashmeres.
Cartwright & Warner's Shetland.
All the best domestic makes.
Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 1 mthstu3mrp No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
900 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuthsm

PERRY & CO.

DURABILITY,
COMFORT, AND ECONOMY

Are combined in our

Scotch Cheviot Suits,

Which we are making to measure for

$22.

Also, our

Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.
We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,

11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

Broad and Chesnut Sts.,
AND
Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Invite attention to their stock of

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,

FLOUR, FRUITS,

And all rare and choice articles pertaining to a

Family Grocery Store,

Which can be obtained here or abroad.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of FINE TEAS of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods, of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices. [12 2 thstu1m
They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.

The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

ALMERIA AND CATAWBA GRAPES,
BEST QUALITY RAISINS,
ALMONDS, WALNUTS, HAVANA ORANGES,
FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON, CURRANTS, ETC.
Every description of Fine Groceries.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof), well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
12 11 SIXTH and MARKET.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
A Large Store
In splendid order, centrally located, on South Side of Chesnut St.
Address L. S. H.,
12 13 6t Telegraph Office.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of EDWARD DILLON, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that MARTHA ANN DILLON, the widow of Edward Dillon, deceased, has filed in said court her petition, with an appraisement of personal property she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the court on SATURDAY, December 25, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
R. RUNDLE SMITH,
12 16thst7t6 Attorney for Petitioner.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. EARLEY
9 4 thstorp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Jordan's Patent Cruetches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELLING AT GOLD PRICES.
EVANS' BAZAAR,
No. 56 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
HEADQUARTERS FOR FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

New importations received every week.
We are selling sets of Jewelry, French Fire Gilt, Gold Plated and Solid Gold, from ten cents up. Sleeve Buttons, warranted not to change color, as low as five cents per pair, and from that up, everything in proportion. We are selling all kinds of fashionable jewelry lower than any other house in Philadelphia.
Call and judge for yourself at
EVANS' BAZAAR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, below Arch,
12 14 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We would call attention to our large assortment of

French Bronzes,

Flexible Stands,

WITH FANCY MILK SHADES.

Taper Lamps,

Porcelain Lanterns,

And many other articles that would be suitable presents combining beauty with utility.

Miskey, Merrill & Thackara,

No. 718 CHESNUT STREET,

12 4 stuth10t PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

CLARENCES,
COUPES, and
SLEIGHS,
AT COST.

S. W. JACOBS,

12 15 10t rp No. 617 ARCH Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

China,

Glass, and

Fancy Goods.

Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.

11 16 tuths18trp

FURS.

1107 CHESNUT STREET.

MUFFS GIVEN AWAY!

We are giving away
Fine Black Astrachan Muffs
FREE OF COST, and retailing the finest FURS AND ROBES
In the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.
M. MARTIN & CO.,
12 11 1mrp No. 1107 CHESNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTRAM & FANTON'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ARE THE MOST DURABLE, THE LIGHTEST AND WILL PERFORM THE GREATEST RANGE OF WORK IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.
SOLD AT $10 CASH, BALANCE $5 PER MONTH,
Or special discount for cash down; rented $4 per month Also exchanged. Do not fail to examine them at

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

1127 stuth18trp WM. T. HOPKINS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 6 6m

UNABATED!!

THE MAMMOTH SALE AT OAK HALL

ENTERS UPON ITS THIRD WEEK WITH

UNABATED SUCCESS!
UNABATED INTEREST!
UNABATED SALES!
UNABATED SATISFACTION!
ON THE PART OF PURCHASERS!

Everything Unabated except the Prices, which are Abated

Beyond anything ever known elsewhere, or heretofore known even at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

Lest the people should suppose that after two weeks of

Such Unprecedented Activity in the Sale of Ready-made Clothing

Our stock must be depleted, we would remind them that we started out to sell $400,000 worth, and that we still have in our

Immense Oak Hall Buildings

A stock, the like of which even in Quantity, to say nothing about Quality and Price, is not to be found anywhere else in the city of Philadelphia. Fully $250,000 worth still to be sold! And we would make the further announcement that as the near approach of the year's end renders more and more imperative the SPEEDY DISPOSAL OF ALL THIS CLOTHING, we are determined no longer to withhold anything, but let everything go, even *THE HIGHEST GRADES OF OUR FINE CLOTHING,*

DRESS SUITS, BLACK GOODS, FINE OVERCOATS,

Of imported materials, and the whole mass of our Business Suits and Every-day Clothes at prices suited to the pockets of our customers.

The people are now fully convinced that we actually are UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY, and that, too, by so large a margin as to defy COMPARISON, to say nothing about competition !!!

THIS GRAND CLOTHING SALE

Is in every respect a duplicate of the GREAT EXECUTORS SALE held one year ago, at which the people well remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

HEAVY DISCOUNTS STILL PREVAIL IN THE "CUSTOM" AND FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENTS, AND OUR

Boys' Clothing is still selling at less than the cost of manufacturing!

At the Great Oak Hall Buildings,
S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE.

This sale is positively to clear out $250,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this. A visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low THAT NO OTHER HOUSE CAN REACH US.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

REDUCTION.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

In order to close out the season's stock, announce a still further reduction in prices of

BLACK ASTRACHANS,
WHITE FUR ASTRACHANS,
SWAN'S SKINS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
VELVETEENS,
WHITE CLOTHS,
[12 9 t25rp
COLORED CLOTHS.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Closing Out Winter Stock.
Great Reduction in Prices.

Astrachans,
Velvet Beavers,
Caracullas,
Chinchillas,
Overcoatings,
Waterproofs,
Velveteens,
Cassimeres.

11 6tuths2m

BAILEY & Co

Beg leave to inform purchasers that they have now the largest and finest variety of Precious Stones and Fine Jewelry they have ever displayed.

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS

Of every weight and of the finest water.

ENAMELS AND STONE CAMEOS

In the Marie Antoinette, Roman, Pompeian, and other styles, designed exclusively for us by the best artists of Paris, and of a higher order of art and taste than ever before offered in this city.

CORAL JEWELRY

In every variety, and of entirely new and original mountings.

BAILEY & Co

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Streets.

Open every evening. 12 13 stuthsmwf

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

A Thankless Thing.

Only a day or two ago I had occasion to chronicle the lamentable case of the "Coroner's man" and poor Mr. Baldwin, the *Herald* reporter, who was more frightened than hurt, and underwent a new experience in crime unlike anything else in all his reportorial recollections. The *Herald* men appear to be particularly inimical to such attacks. Some time ago a young man connected with the New York News Company, and guilty of the name of Vanvletchin, or Velvet-chin, or some such surname, added to his guilt by embezzling some of the company's money. This unbusiness-like proceeding induced the company to bring an action against Mr. Velvet-chin, but at the recommendation of Judge Dowling sentence was suspended, and Mr. Velvet-chin was allowed another chance. He "improved the opportunity" by at once proceeding to the office of the *Herald*, where he announced his intention of "licking" the reporter who had reported the trial. Failing to find him, and being ejected from the office, he next went to Sweeney's Hotel, where he met one of the employes of the News Company, to whom he elucidated his intention, at an early day, of putting a bullet through him. Not desiring to so enjoy ventilation precisely by that process, the employe gave notice to the News Company, and the News Company arrested Mr. Velvet-chin on a bench-warrant, to come up for sentence on the original charge of embezzlement. The consequence is that Mr. Velvet-chin has retired into involuntary privacy, where he will remain for six calendar months.

The New Post Office.

There are three reasons why the work at the New Post Office is at present standing idle. First, want of money; second, want of granite; third, want of weather. To ameliorate the first Congress has been petitioned for an additional million dollars; to obviate the second, granite is to be immediately transported hither from Dix's Island, off the coast of Maine. To remedy the third, Providence—or the very indefinite something which stands for Providence—is being silently invoked in the architectural bosom of Mr. Hurlburd, the superintendent. To nullify the attacks of the frost the piers are carefully sheathed with straw and canvas. The change which has taken place in the dimensions of the old wooden fence gave the public some opportunity for becoming slightly acquainted with the result which had been attained within it. Hitherto it has encroached over the sidewalk spaces so that all pedestrianism was monopolized by the Astor House and Park Row pavements. Now that the piers are laid, however, the fence has been taken in to the width of the former sidewalk, and a neat plank walk has been laid. The working force has been reduced to almost one-twelfth of the original number, only about one hundred men being employed. As soon as the million dollars are granted, however, and the Maine granite arrives, the present force will be enlarged, and operations will be "pushed." The scene around the New Post Office at all times is a ground plan of mud heavily tangled with a multitude of yelling shoe-blacks and newsboys, madly-darting vehicles and bewildered foot-passengers, grinning around each other like the infinitely magnified inhabitants of a drop of water.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

has evidently adopted towards women's meetings in this city the same attitude which she has deemed it expedient to assume toward those of Western cities. For instance, in answer to an invitation from the Woman's Suffrage Convention of Cleveland, she telegraphed back word that she must beg to decline, since her actions for the last two years have been disliked by many of the members, since she detested the petty wrangles that her presence would most likely give rise to, and since her time was much preoccupied. Her reasons are good ones, and it is partly owing to them, I have no doubt, and partly owing to her absence from the city, that so little is heard of her here just now. The remembrance of her seems to have died out of public assemblies, and the lesser lights pet their theories all by themselves. Mrs. Stanton is too sensible a woman to be permanently popular with them; and they have too many narrow ambitions and envies to regard with complacency her quiet supremacy. Add to this the excessive unpopularity of these lurid lesser lights among the true-hearted women who believe that woman's most important place is at the fireside, and the genuine respect and admiration in which Mrs. Stanton is held by them, and you understand something of the secret reasons why her name is no longer much mentioned in connection with the Woman's Suffrage Association.

Flat "Berghlary."

The season has arrived in which the mournful-visaged President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals must expect to spend much of his time in the police courts—though may justice grant he may never have occasion to put in an appearance before Justice Dowling, with whom he last year had a difference of opinion, which settled itself into a question of veracity between the two parties. A very funny scene occurred yesterday afternoon between Mr. Bergh and the driver of a dray in Broadway, between Canal and Franklin streets. At that particular point the ascent of Broadway is rather steep, and the condition of the mud there is only rivalled by that of the Fifth avenue pavement. It was at this point, however, that the Hibernian driver of the dray commenced whipping his horses with an energy only in use among drivers who have the best reasons for treating the animal kindly. In the midst of it all a solemn voice, issuing from the centre of the surrounding crowd, was heard to exclaim,

"Pause, wretch!"

The Hibernian involuntarily did so; and found two lantern-like eyes fixed upon him, and a lantern-like jaw opening and shutting with the process of vituperation in which the lips were engaged. Hesitating only for an instant, the Hibernian (who had a beautiful accent) told Mr. Bergh to go to where Satan can't skate. At this Mr. Bergh squared off in an attitude confidently believed by him to represent the highest style of pugilism, when a third actor in this *opera bouffe* appeared, in the person of a dry goods clerk from a neighboring store. Animated by no comprehensible motive, this youth squared off at Mr. Bergh, and no one can say what the consequences would have been, had not Tony Campbell, one of Mr. Bergh's right-hand men, suddenly slipped in the mud, carrying his principal with him. After this three groans went up for the S. P. C. A., the crowd collapsed, the Hibernian drove on, and serenity was restored to Canal street and Broadway. ALI BABA.

—An Ida Lewis photograph war is desolating Rhode Island. One side claims fraud.

—A man now in Detroit carries his scalp in his pocket. The Indians took it off for him.

—A brave girl at Madison, O., disposed of a burglar with a kettle of boiling potatoes.

CAVE DWELLERS IN ARIZONA.

Ancient Ruins—Remains of an Extinct Race—Montezuma Well.

A party from Camp Verde, Arizona, recently visited a place called "Montezuma Well," situated on Beaver creek, about eight miles distant. The well is about one hundred yards back from the stream, upon a high, isolated mense, and is about 125 yards in width, and about 100 feet down to the water, which is surrounded by perpendicular walls of rock. The water is very clear, of a light green or bluish color, and is very strongly impregnated with lime, sulphur, soda, iron, and other minerals. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is by a subterranean passage at a point nearest Beaver creek, into which it empties a large volume of water. The whole country between the "Sierra Prieta" and the "Moyalion" ranges of mountains is a limestone formation, and full of caverns, some of which are quite extensive. All along the bluffs of the Rio Verde and Beaver creek, wherever these caves exist, they are found to be the dwelling places of a race of people which has long since passed away, and about which not even mythology tells a tale; but it is generally supposed that they are of a very ancient character, as old, and probably older, than the Aztecs of Mexico. It is certain that the present aboriginal occupants of the territory are of a different race altogether, and, from their fierce and warlike character, it is supposed that they are the destroyers of this industrious agricultural people. The object of the expedition was to explore the caves and ruins by which the place is surrounded, and ascertain, if possible, the depth of water in the well. We took with us a rubber bag, which was inflated and launched. Dr. W. H. Smith (post surgeon) and myself undertook to make the soundings, which we did in a very satisfactory manner, but with a great deal of labor and at imminent peril, owing to a thick growth of water plants which floated upon the surface, and extended some twenty feet from shore, and through which it was next to impossible to swim. By great exertions, the difficulties were overcome, and the soundings made, which, in the deepest place, was 11 fathoms. Around the well were massive walls of masonry, upon which time had made such fearful havoc that it was almost impossible to tell anything of their inner construction; but it was certain that they were intended as much for defense as for habitation. They were like the feudal castles of old—their fortifications and their homes. All around the well, in the high walls, were caves, which, too, had once been occupied, and, from their sheltered position, all remain nearly as perfect to-day as they were when abandoned, probably hundreds of years ago. The openings are built up with masonry, through which are left small entrances and loopholes for protection. The walls overhead are blacked with the smoke of their fires, now so old that it will not rub off. The plastered walls show the prints of their hands as plainly as if they were made but yesterday. Corn-cobs, pieces of guards, metal, and seeds are found in the plaster, which is conclusive proof that they were an agricultural people—and for a similar reason it is believed that they were a manufacturing people, as a good article of cloth and pieces of common twine have been found in these caves, and which are preserved in the same manner. We discovered a new cave which no white man had ever seen before; it was evidently the Gibraltar of this ancient city—the name of which to us is forever lost. Upon entering the great front room, in every direction were seen little rooms, where niches in the rocks had been built up with loopholed walls, forming, as it were, counterscarp galleries, as interior lines of defense, impregnable to any enemy except starvation. Leading from there are numerous passages which have not yet been explored. One passage led down into a great chamber, at the lower end of which a stream of water was found, evidently a branch of the outlet to the wall. Owing to the poorly improvised torch that we had, it was not deemed prudent to explore any of the passages leading from this room. These caves are a strange place to live in; some of them are up almost perpendicular walls to a considerable height. And under extreme difficulties, with an incredible amount of labor, they have carried great rocks, immense timbers, and other building material, where it is almost impossible for a man to go. Remains of granaries and water works in which they kept their supplies, are found in nearly every abode of this character. Now it must not be supposed that the entire population were living in these caves, for in every direction that you may go in this territory, ruins of cities and towns are everywhere to be seen, in every valley, on every mesa, and on nearly all small eminences are remains of forts which they have built for protection against some common enemy which eventually exterminated them. Stone, metals upon which they ground their corn, acorns, and mesquit beans, pieces of broken ollar in which they cooked their food, and pieces of pottery, painted and glazed, are found everywhere. It seems as if every inhabitable place teemed with life, and that this country was once as densely populated as any of the Eastern States of the Union are to-day. The most perfect of any of these ruins, and which is in the best state of preservation, is in a cave on Beaver creek, about one mile and a half from Camp Verue. It is in a perpendicular wall of rock between 200 and 300 feet in height; the lower entrance is over 100 feet above the valley below. It is four stories in height, and, like all of the others, has its interior lines of defense. The floors are elaborately constructed of timbers covered with straight sticks placed closely together, and upon this is placed the cement for flooring, usually six inches thick. The upper floors seem to have been constructed entirely for defense. A crenated wall, breast high, overhangs the whole structure, from which can be seen the entire surrounding country, and from its giddy height a stone can be thrown into the river 150 feet below. The excellent state of preservation of the wood and materials used in these caves is due to their sheltered position and the dry, hot climate of the country. Were it not for this, nothing would have been known of these people, and everything perishable which has been used in the construction of these houses has decayed wherever it has been exposed to the weather. Much has been said of these ruins, and many speculations have been made as to the builders; but it is all speculation, as no one knows who they were.—*Cor. Cleveland Herald.*

EXPLORING THE OCEAN BED.

PROFESSOR ROBINSON'S PAPER ON DEEP SEA SOUNDING AND DREDGING BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.

Mr. B. C. Gregory read an elaborate and interesting paper before the Society of Practical Engineering, at the Cooper Institute, New York, recently, on "Deep Sea Sounding and Dredging."

He said the present century has witnessed science advancing with more gigantic strides than at any other period of the world's history. Through the agency of steam the ocean has been made the highway of nations, the land is girt with a network of railroads and civilization is carried to the ends of the earth. Electricity, though discovered by Thales six hundred years before Christ, has only recently been compelled to give forth its power and subtlety for the benefit of man; but as science is as yet ignorant of the nature of this agent it has been unable to apply it to machinery.

With geology, zoology and many other sciences deep sea explorations have an intimate connection, as well as upon navigation and submarine telegraphy. The lead and line was the earliest device for deep sea sounding, and it is still in use. The crudeness of the contrivance has, however, led to the popular error of a "bottomless ocean" and to many mistakes—sometimes fatal ones—in making soundings.

The success which has attended the laying of submarine cables has set the erroneous idea of an ocean without bottom at rest forever, and given an impulse to the effort to invent new means of sounding and dredging. The soundings made in the Atlantic show its bottom to be an extensive plateau, varying in depth at different points. The average depth is 12,000 feet, though the steamer Cyclops obtained a depth of 15,000 feet. This ocean floor begins about 150 miles from the Irish coast; there the descent from shallow to deep water is very rapid, reaching 10,500 feet in fifty miles, giving an angle of descent greater than that of the Italian Alps. The deepest part of the Atlantic is on the American side, near the banks of Newfoundland, where a great basin exists ranging east and west for nearly a thousand miles, and whose depth is believed to exceed the highest of the Himalaya Mountains. It has also been recently proved that a ship can be held in one place, and soundings made, even when the weather is comparatively rough. America has been the pioneer in inventing deep sea-sounding apparatus, and her inventions are as much used in the British navy as our own. Here the lecturer described the latest instruments that have been invented for deep sea-sounding, and after tracing the rise of dredging with Sir John Ross' efforts in Baffin's Bay in 1818, he followed Hoskyn, Berryman, and Dayman in their submarine explorations, gave many interesting facts, such as that of the bottom of the ocean teeming with animal life, some of them of a very high type, and concluded by showing what a vast flood of light is thrown upon practical science by deep sea-sounding and dredging apparatus.

EUGENIE'S OLD CLOTHES.

Annual Sale of the Cast-off Wardrobe of the French Empress.

Empress Eugenie, who sets the fashions of the civilized world, has a sale of cast-off dresses every year, and as she rarely wears a dress twice, the number sold is always very great. A Paris letter-writer gives a graphic account of a sale just terminated. He says that the custom was established by the royal families of the Tuileries long before the great Revolution, acceded to by the Empress Josephine, continued under the Restoration, maintained by the Princesses of the House of Orleans, and kept up with great spirit under the present reign. A long gallery, which runs along the basement story of the palace, looking into the garden just opposite the Prince Imperial's winter walk, is fitted up from one end to the other with oak wardrobes. This is called the *De Froque* of the palace. It is here that the refuse dresses and the cast-off apparel of the royal and imperial ladies who have succeeded each other for the last hundred years in the occupation of the Tuileries are invariably borne, when rejected from the floor above.

These wardrobe cupboards, numerous and extensive as they are, get generally well filled during the year, and when the four seasons are considered thoroughly over, a sale is made of the whole, where every article is priced beforehand, and visitors are admitted to view and purchase without the observance of further ceremony than the presentation of an invitation card from one of her Majesty's attendants, to whom the privilege of granting them belongs. The sale of the regal wardrobe of the Tuileries is conducted on the strictest principle of equity. The shutters of the long gallery are closed, and it is lighted from one end to the other with lamps and candelabra, so that the light is stronger than it would be were daylight admitted, as the ceiling is low, and the windows sunk deep into the wall. Every article is ticketed, and, of course, no deviation from the original decision can possibly be allowed.

A long line of stretchers are placed all down the middle of the gallery, the doors of the wardrobes on either side are flung open, and the visitor, walking slowly down on one side and returning on the other, makes choice of what may suit her taste, and, inscribing the number it bears upon a card, hands the latter to the attendant in waiting at the door, and departs. The stretchers are occupied by the shawls, and the wardrobes by the dresses, the shelves by the under linen, while a sort of counter at the further end of the gallery is filled with the champignons, on which are exhibited the bonnets and dead-dresses. The white satin dress, most splendidly embroidered in silver, with the tunic of buillonee gauze and silver mouches, confined by bands of ponceau velvet, in which her Majesty went to the opera with the King Consort of Spain, was not quoted higher than the nankeen-colored dress and jacket, braided with green, which was recognized as the uniform invented by the Empress for the drive at Fontainebleau.

To be sure, the buttons were of malachite and set in gold, but the material of the dress could scarcely be considered as bearing any value whatever. The shawls were principally of French manufacture, and mostly for summer wear; the cloaks and mantles, deprived of their lace fur, are unattractive. The utmost exaggeration seems to exist in the prices put upon the bonnets. In the first place, the article itself is out of fashion almost as soon as seen; in the next, it possesses no resources whatever, and, above all, it is liable to a greater deterioration than the dress. The habit of leaning back in the carriage, which has become so general, destroys the bonnet immediately, and renders it shabby in form, even while still bright and fresh in color. The proceeds of the sale are generally brought up by the valets and women of the wardrobe, who dispose of what remains unsold to the great dealers in Paris, who again sell them to their customers at immense prices.

DRY GOODS.

CREAT CRASH
IN
DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY

We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.

SPECIAL
and POSITIVE BARGAINS
MAY BE EXPECTED.

We invite attention to
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

REDUCTION.

We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.
Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4·00.
Cloaking Cloths, all reduced.
Shawls in variety, at $3·50, $4·00, $5·00 and $6·00.
Fine French Merinoes, in choice shades.
Dress Goods of all kinds, down with the rest.
Black Silks, in large assortment.
Table Linen Napkins, Doylies and Towels at gold prices.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. sw5

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslin at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
9 14swtD31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS.
Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3mp

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.
BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY
PRESENTS,
Au Bon Marche.
The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC
From $1·00 to $50·00.
Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERNS DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 16 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

CLOAKS.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
THE FINEST QUALITIES.
The Most Reasonable Prices.
IVENS & CO.,
23 S. NINTH Street, and N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT,
11 6 stuth 2m PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 230 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.
1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,765·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. 2 18tf

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 275 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward K. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Fitting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $312,579·26

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869
11 9

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL:
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
296 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
ARE NOW OCCUPYING THEIR OWN BUILDING, THEIR STORE HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENEWED SINCE THEIR LATE FIRE.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
Looking Glass Warerooms,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 16 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

WINDOW GLASS.
"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
No. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at
LOWEST MARKET RATES. 9 25 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 3rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
MRS. S. A. BRANSON,
No. 140 South EIGHTH Street.
Wrappers made to order. 12 7 tuthsim

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-ninth account of Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to schedule B, annexed to the indenture of partition in said estate, dated January 26, 1849, recorded in the office for recording of deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in deed book G. W. C., No. 1, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, December 20, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 408 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 9 thstu 5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ALBERT S. BEVENS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM H. KERN, Administrator of the Estate of ALBERT S. BEVENS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 20, 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM D. BAKER,
12 9 thstu 5t* Auditor.

Incidentals.

—General Sheridan is attending to his duties as usual, but has not yet entirely regained his usual strength.

—Some of the young men in Detroit purpose organizing a sawing society to cut wood for poor widows this winter. To be eligible to membership a young man must be unmarried.

—Work is slack at the Trenton potteries, and several of them have been put on half-time. It is feared that some of them will be compelled to close entirely next month.

—Ah Coon and Ah Gun beat Ty Hee over the head with an iron bar, in San Francisco, on the evening of the 4th, and were arrested, although Ty Hee is a woman.

—Ex-Senator Thomas Parsons, of Rochester, fell from the platform of a car on the Great Western Railroad, on Wednesday, and fractured his ankle.

—A doctor in Washington county, Indiana, bought a coffin in New Albany last week, saying he had long thought he ought to have it ready in case of his sudden death. He had it sent to his home, and kindly requested his wife to line it.

—Robberies of freight cars are frequent on the Hudson River Railroad. The other night some thieves cut a hole through the top of a car on the northerly bound train, descended into it, and tumbled out over $6000 worth of goods.

—Lieutenant-General Sheridan's health has much improved, and he is now able to ride out. He expects to be able to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 15th and 16th instant.

—A Dubuque young lady who has been confined in the Iowa Insane Asylum for fourteen months because she would not marry the man of her cruel parent's choice, has been ascertained to be very mad but not insane.

—The Chicago Common Council on Thursday evening adopted a resolution declaring that, "whereas the habit of smoking in open council is unbecoming gentlemen and legislators," smoking should be stopped.

—By the recent fire in Topeka, Kansas, all the books and papers of the Land Office there were destroyed, but all business, up to the first of last month, had been reported to the department at Washington.

—Railroads travellers in Massachusetts are getting up petitions to the Legislature for a law to forbid railroad corporations from charging extra fare when tickets are not purchased at the office.

—The ships Ontario and Chieftain, which left New York within two days of each other, passed Cape Horn together and arrived at San Francisco on the 4th instant, the Ontario making the passage in 158 days and the Chieftain in 160.

—An association has been formed in Springfield, Greene county, Mo., the object of which is to devise means for removing to some suitable burying ground the bodies of the Confederate dead buried in that county and vicinity.

—J. K. Bear, the agent of an express company, who absconded from Brownsville, Neb., some time since, with $12,000 of the company's money, has just written back that he is very sorry, and that he intends to refund the money.

—Canastota, in Madison co., N. Y., has a haunted house, the unquiet spirit which frequents it being described as an old gentleman with a thin face, dressed in brown clothes, and enveloped in a blue light which reveals a horrid gash in his throat.

—The Republican management of the affairs of the State of Michigan has resulted well. The Detroit *Tribune* says it has fostered all of Michigan's interests with a generous hand and yet has reduced the rate of taxation, paid off half a million of debt, and provided for the payment of half a million more within a month.

—The Daughters of St. Crispin have now twenty-four lodges in this country, fourteen being located in Massachusetts. The largest lodge is at Rochester, with about 700 members. The Lynn Lodge has only 460 members, although 1600 or 1800 women are engaged in manufacturing shoes there.

—Ise Satara and Zun Zow Matsmulla, two youths from Japan, reported at the United States Naval Academy, in Annapolis, Md., and were assigned to duty, in accordance with an act of Congress authorizing two such youths to enter the Academy as midshipmen, at the expense of their own Government.

—A writer in the Chicago *Legal News* urges the holding of "annual meetings of members of the legal profession from every part of the United States, for the discussion of law reforms, similar to meetings held by members of other learned professions both in this country and in Europe."

—A gentleman of Buffalo has engaged to perform the following feat:—A cork will be loosely placed on the neck of an ordinary bottle, and on the top of the cork a bullet will be rested. The gentleman will then undertake, at a distance of twelve paces, to fire a pistol so that four times in ten trials he shall shoot away the cork, and drop the bullet into the bottle.

—Wooyeno Kantoc no Kami, Special Commissioner, and Meewah Sukeyeegie, Vice-Commissioner, from the Government of Japan to the Hawaiian Islands, sailed from San Francisco, on the 5th inst., for Honolulu, to inquire into the condition of some Japanese laborers employed upon sugar plantations, and to insure them proper treatment.

—That able-bodied man from Central New York, who reached Newark a week ago with his invalid wife on a wheelbarrow, returning on his tollsome journey home from Gettysburg, has somehow got back to Trenton again, with his wife, wheelbarrow, and two children, and has applied for quarters in the Poor House for the winter.

—A writer in the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* takes the ground that the practice of evaporating water upon stoves and furnaces is not conducive to health or comfort, asserting that atmospheric air cannot be "dried up or burned up" by any heating apparatus in use at the present day, and that while heated air has larger capacity to hold vapor than cold air, none of its natural moisture is expelled from it by heat.

—A woman in Grand Traverse county, Mich., told her husband, who came in and found her giving the child something to eat from a plate, that "the little soul would be in heaven in ten minutes, and she wouldn't live a great while." at the same time eating some of the preparation herself. It proved to be strychnine. The husband ran to a neighbor for help, and when he came back the child was dead.

—During his visit to Boston Pere Hyacinthe left his autograph in the visitors' register in the Massachusetts Historical Society's rooms in the following form:—"Fr. Hyacinthe Loyson, Paris, France, *corde petit placidam sub libertate quietem.*" Thus he adopted the motto of the State of Massachusetts with the substitution of the word *corde* (heart) for *ense* (sword):—"With the heart (instead of the sword) he seeks tranquil repose under the protection of liberty."

—The San Francisco *Alta* says that the silver "nugget" presented to the Pope by a gentleman from California is composed probably of silver from every mine on the coast. It is sixteen inches long, eight inches wide, six and a half inches deep, 998 fine—or say, nearly pure—weighs 3885⅝ ounces troy, or 266 pounds avoirdupois: value, $5013·78; inscribed:—"D. J. Oliver, wife and children, of San Francisco, to Pius IX."

—Some practical jokers among the company of a Chicago theatre amused themselves, the other evening, by filling the blunderbuss, used by one of their number in a piece called *The Sunday Hunter*, with powder wads, etc., nearly to the muzzle. On the piece being fired, the actor was rendered almost insensible by the concussion of the blunderbuss, and the audience were completely terrified by the deafening explosion, several ladies being so seriously affected that they had to be carried out of the house. To add to the confusion, the police of the precinct, thinking from the report that some terrible tragedy had occurred, rushed in at the different entrances to the theatre. The matter was eventually explained, and the play proceeded smoothly to its conclusion.

—During the progress of the Paris Exposition one of the side-shows that attracted the largest crowds was a representation of the decapitated head, a trick upon the same plan as that of the Sphynx, that created so much astonishment in the United States some time ago, but of which everybody now knows the secret. In this case the sight-seers entered a room that was separated from another by a grating. In this other room was a plain table, upon which was a head apparently decapitated; but which, on being interrogated, would answer all sorts of questions. One day an Englishman and his sister were among the spectators. The head, noticing them, remarked that it spoke English, when they proceeded to ask it several questions. Among others the lady gravely asked, "Have you a soul?" With a twinkle of the eyes, the answer came solemnly, "No, I am an American."

—In 1846 the price of bread in Vienna had risen to its highest, and the "rolls" of the bakers decreased in size day by day. One day an actor named Scholz appeared at the Carl Theatre in a kind of chemisette, which excited general hilarity, for instead of being fastened with the ordinary buttons, a pair of the diminutive rolls baked at that time were used for the purpose. Scholz was punished by the city authorities for his joke. Not long ago the city authorities decided to found a museum of antiquities relating to the history of the city, and called upon the inhabitants to contribute to the institution. One of the very first objects received was Scholz's historical bread-roll shirt-button.

—A French *savant*, Dr. Magnen, has just been trying experiments with guinea pigs to illustrate the baneful effects of absinthe. He administered to one animal, says a correspondent, four grammes of strong brandy—which is an ingredient of a Frenchman's deadly drink—with the natural result of making the poor little pig shamefully inebriated. To another unfortunate creature of the same species he gave essence of absinthe pure and simple, and as a consequence extreme suffering was produced. "If the dose be weak," says M. Magnen, "it causes vertigo; the animal hangs down its head, evinces sadness, and remains motionless. Then a shudder comes over the anterior part of the body, gradually followed by starts in the muscles of the neck. This symptom will by degrees extend to the whole of the animal's fore parts; the creature will appear as if under the influence of electric shocks; its fore legs are stiffly stretched to support the body, while the hind legs are slightly bent, as if to seek a purchase. A larger dose will induce violent nervous fits."

—The *Imparcial*, a Spanish journal of Trinidad, gives the following account of the state of affairs in that neighborhood:—"What has passed in the neighborhood of Trinidad for the past three months it is impossible to believe without having seen. This place of 14,000 inhabitants has a battalion of volunteers, a body of bomberos (armed firemen), and a section of cavalry, and yet it and the country about is under the control of a party of incendiaries and assassins, who are lords of the soil. Not a man can go to bathe in the river between the hill La Vigia and those opposite without exposing himself to be killed or captured. This pass, which is as smooth as the palm of the hand and of no greater size than two kilometres long and one broad, has been the scene day after day of incendiarism and assassinations. Commencing at the shop, situated out towards the river Canas, which we have seen burned, there followed an attempt to burn the bridge on the railroad; the firing of the estate Abajo, at the far end of the pass; of the other bridge on the railroad by Papayal; the houses on the country estate of his Excellency Senor Don Justo G. Cantero; and, in conclusion, the hundred attacks on laborers on the different estates situated within this small radius—all committed without interruption or without anything being done to punish the incendiaries and assassins, who only attack the defenseless and the solitary." Trinidad must be an uncomfortable city for humdrum people, but it would be an admirable seminary for young Fenians.

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On Friday Morning,

Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, by catalogue, a splendid assortment of first-class cabinet furniture, manufactured by George J. Henkels expressly for his warerooms sales, comprising—Rosewood parlor suits covered with plush and other fine materials, walnut parlor suits, with the finest and most fashionable coverings; elegant library suits in terry and leather; elegant hall furniture; very elegant walnut and ebony chamber furniture; walnut chamber suits; elegant centre and bouquet tables; rosewood and walnut sideboards, various marbles; etageres; fancy chairs, etc., all from Mr. Henkels' warerooms.

This sale will compise the largest amount of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale, and will be held in our large salesroom, second story.

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SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, CURTAINS, SILVER, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, CHANDELIERS, VELVET CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

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Also, fine guns, 4 buffalo robes, etc. [12 16 3t

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IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

December 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

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ALSO, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

Sale of the lease, good-will, and fixtures, of store No. 305 Market street.

Also, a large-size fire-proof. 12 16 3t

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On Tuesday Morning,

Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 15 5t

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No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF A. S. ROBINSON'S COLLECTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS, ELEGANT DRESDEN ENAMELS, IN HANDSOME FRAMES,

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

December 15, 16, and 17, at 11 o'clock, at Robinson's Gallery, No. 910 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire very large and valuable collection of the fine arts, comprising 400 pictures, and including paintings by such artists as Brochart, of Paris; Godington, London; Wilson, Glasgow; Hoffee and Schultze, Dusseldorf; Dauke, of Munich; Bonfield, Bards, Moran, and others, of America; fine foreign engravings; elegant Dresden enamels; painted photographs, etc. Each picture is framed in an elegant gold walnut frame. [12 10 9t

The collection will be on free exhibition until sale.

AMPLE SALE OF ARTISTS' LARGE PEREMPTORY VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,

At the auction rooms, Dec 17, 18, and 19, valuable collection of Modern Oil Paintings. Among the rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, a large and artists represented are Paul Ritter, George Y. Hartwick, Hart, Coates, Sully, and others. The Pictures are all equally celebrated. Among the celebrated Lotichious, Van Ney, and others

The collection will be exhibited in elegant gold-gilt frames, 16th inst., and on the days of exhibition on TUESDAY, the

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At the Philadelphia ND REAL ESTATE, streets, on Monday, December Executor's Peremptory sale, Third and Walnut deceased—STORE and DW at 12 o'clock M. Ridge road and Green street. tate of Ann Murphy, DWELLING, No. 519 Chipes G. S. E. corner of bard, west of Twenty-sixth street. t, south of Lom- [12 7 5t

MASON & CO.'S NINTH SALE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COINS, Patterns, Continental Money, etc.

On Tuesday Afternoon, es, Medals,

Dec. 21, at 3½ o'clock, at the auction room, nut street, by catalogue, 625 lots very valuable included will be found:—United States silver dollars Ches- and 1839; also, 1842, 1851, and 1855; proofs Unit- States cents of 1791, 1793, 1804, and 1857; very rare and fine Libra Elegant cent, 1664; Chalmers' Annapolites pence, 1783; United States proof sets of silver; pattern pieces; United States medals; political medals; rare tinental and Colonial paper money; rare relics; mi- rals, etc.

May be seen on the day of sale. 12 12 7t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 12 16 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, PIANOS, FINE CARPETS, MIRRORS, COTTAGE FURNITURE, LARGE BOOKCASES, BRONZE AND MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS, SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, LADIES' ROBES, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold by catalogue, a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, for parlor, chamber, library, dining-room, and kitchen, from families declining housekeeping.

ELEGANT NEW CABINET WARE.

At the same time will be sold a number of elegant parlor and chamber suits, from a first-class cabinet maker, selling off to close business.

ELEGANT CLOCKS.

Also, an invoice of elegant French marble and bronze clocks.

VASES AND ORNAMENTS.

Also, mantel vases, jardiniers, silver-plated ware, etc.

FURS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, sleigh and carriage robes; fifty sets of ladies' furs, of various kinds. 1t

Sale at No. 2434 Brown street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 2434 Brown street, will be sold, the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising walnut hair-cloth parlor furniture; ingrain carpets; marble top tables; walnut and cottage chamber furniture; beds and mattresses; dining-room and kitchen furniture, stoves, etc. 12 16 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 230 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE. [11 24 t

No. 220 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consign

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COAL OIL.

Another Probable Fatality from an Explosion.

In former days the reporter of a daily newspaper was called upon in almost every issue to chronicle the explosion of or burning by camphene or fluid, and the day was anxiously looked forward to when some safer substitute might become obtainable. With the discovery of oil in the interior of the State this was also discovered, and of late what is termed "coal oil" has completely crowded the villainous composition ycleept "fluid" out of the market.

But with the advent of the new light has come additional danger, and the later light-giving production already fairly rivals in destructiveness its predecessor. No doubt many of the accidents resulting from the use of the dangerous oleaginous article are caused simply through neglect, carelessness, or ignorance on the part of the persons using it, yet ignorance had nothing to do with the death of Fleetwood, nor with the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property.

In a city like Philadelphia there should be little or no use of the stuff, for the majority of what is sold and called "coal oil" is but stuff. Gas is much cheaper, and the cost of introduction is more than amply repaid in the greater amount of light and its brilliancy, and it also possesses the beneficial effect of being less hurtful to the eyes. But if a substitute must be used, it should be the first object of the parties using it to establish for themselves the fact of its being non-explosive and non-destructive. That from petroleum such an article may be produced is scarcely to be doubted, but so long as unscrupulous dealers can succeed in palming off upon the public worthless compounds, so long will the danger exist. What is needed are strict laws governing the production and sale of all oils used by housekeepers, and the *stricter* enforcement thereof.

When this is done, we shall have fewer accidents and explosions. Dealers will also turn their attention to bringing into the market a reliable article, and in the end will net a greater profit from the greater amount of their articles used. If the parties having the power will but appoint a man of scientific skill, judgment, and incorruptibility to the office of Inspector, a speedy relief will soon be reached, and burnings by coal oil explosions will be but things of the past. We shall then but seldom, if ever, be called upon to report similar or parallel cases with the following.

Early this morning Mrs. Mary McNally, residing at No. 1440 American street, whilst handling a coal oil lamp, sustained probably fatal injuries from burns caused by the explosion of the lamp. The oil scattered all over her person, and every particle of her clothing was burned. She was removed to the Hospital, where she now lies enduring excruciating pain.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE MONTHLY MEETING.—At the regular meeting of the Franklin Institute, last evening, the President, Mr. J. Vaughan Merrick, occupied the chair, and a large assemblage of members filled the hall. After the reading of the minutes, reports from committees, and the like, a paper on Aerial Navigation was read by Mr. John Wise, the experienced aeronant. In this paper Mr. Wise gave an account of his experience respecting the constant current found in the upper region of the atmosphere, which he had derived from upwards of four hundred aerial voyages, some of which had extended over a thousand miles, and pointed out the feasibility, not of flying but of sailing, or rather drifting, in the air, as the early navigators sailed or drifted across the sea. Mr. Wise's paper was marked by evidences of sound judgment and common sense, and showed itself to be the development of actual experience and sober reasoning.

The report of the Resident Secretary, Professor Henry Morton, on novelties in science and the mechanic arts, was then read, in which mention was made of the caisson now building for the Brooklyn pier of the East river bridge, of the St. Louis bridge, and of various works of engineering. Various improvements in the department of mechanical engineering were then exhibited by means of models and drawings projected on the screen. Among these we noticed various improvements in circular saws and the instruments for keeping them in order, by Mr. Henry Disston; new band sewing machines of admirable efficiency and involving many new features, by Messrs. Richards, Thorne & Co.; a self-feeding attachment to the gunpowder pile-driver, by Mr. Thomas Shaw; a new and remarkably perfect and yet economical method of making slate roofs, by Mr. E. K. Kille, of Mount Holly, N. J.; a new mechanical movement for the conversion of rectilinear into rotary motion, by Mr. William M. Henderson; and a new arrangement for turning small grindstones, from Mr. J. E. Mitchell.

Professor Morton then exhibited some very beautiful electric tubes of domestic and foreign make; and Professor Rogers and Mr. Coleman Sellers made remarks upon several points in the report.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing year were then made, as follows:—

For President—Coleman Sellers. Mr. J. V. Merrick was nominated, but declined.
Vice-President—Henry G. Morris.
Treasurer—Frederick Fraley.
Secretary—Professor Henry Morton.
Auditor—J. H. Cresson.
Managers—J. V. Merrick, William Sellers, Samuel Hart, William B. Bement, C. S. Hallowell, W. H. Towne, Horace Binney, Jr., T. S. Stewart, W. P. Tatham, Henry Carey Wright, H. W. Bartol, J. H. Cooper, T. Bergner, H. Vezin, B. A. Shoemaker, Dr. Norris, William Greble, and Dr. R. E. Griffith.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—American Catholics do not believe in the infallibility of Pio Nono.

—We this morning saw a couple of Market street porters acting on the homœopathic principle, shoveling mud from the gutter to cleanse the muddy pavement.

—The annual meeting of the corporators of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind takes place to-day.

—The man who calls you a good fellow, a beauty, etc., you may set down as a first-class fraud.

—Who struck George Washington? has supplanted Who struck Billy Patterson?

—We have to inform our readers that the weather is rather unseasonable.

—Our city fathers meet to-day to growl and grumble and then "smile."

—Chief of Police Mulholland is well versed in military tactics.

—In your generosity remember the poor and the outcast.

—Don't advertise if you don't want to sell your goods.

—Alderman Kerr makes the new policemen stand round.

—The Spiritualists consider Pennsylvania as a poor field.

—Ninth street is improving as a business thoroughfare.

—Hot whisky punches often beget punched heads.

—Rum and policy work many a man's destruction.

—Carpet weavers meet to-night. D'ye moind, now?

—The city is just now flooded with shop-lifters.

—The Custom-House steps have been boarded.

—What ails the gas? is the universal query.

—The "Triump" is again under seizure.

THE USE OF A BUNG DRIVER.—James Roster is the title assumed by a somewhat belligerent specimen of humanity, whose belief is that all things were ordained for some end. Although in the carrying out of the said belief James sometimes does not hit upon the proper application, yet he does hit something, and the application is none the less forcible. James last midnight paid a visit to a cellar at Second and Morris streets, with what purpose or intention is at present unknown and perhaps unnecessary. In effecting an entrance he was discovered by one Charles Brown, who catechized him as to his right to the premises. The examination did not meet the entire approbation of James, and in order to put a quietus thereto, he quietly but successfully applied a hickory bung driver to the *os frontis* of Charles, which had the effect of making him lick the bricks. With a mingled look of pity and contempt, James turned from the scene and majestically strode away. His striding was suddenly obstructed by an officer clothed with the "majesty of the law," who marched him to the station-house. Alderman Kerr will examine him this afternoon.

THE PURLOINER OF $220 BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—Daniel Watson belongs to that particular set whose actions are about as mysterious as their means of obtaining a livelihood. Daniel does not believe in hard work; he is of the opinion that as Adam did not labor, neither should his sons. For amusement-sake, at times Daniel practises the art of pocket-picking, and so deftly does he pursue the same, that last week he succeeded in relieving one James Riley, a resident of Twenty-fourth and Walnut streets, of $160 in cash, and one John McGlinn of $70. The two losers, of course, at once began search for their lucre, and in said search ran across Daniel, whom they suddenly remembered to have met on the day of their misfortune. They at once introduced Daniel to Alderman Kerr, who in the kindness of his heart sent him to Hotel de Moyamensing, there to reside until his trial by the court.

HEROISM.—David M. Smith, who resides at No. 358 Dillwyn street, deserves a niche in the Temple of Fame. His courage is beyond comparison, his heroism indisputable. In order to perpetuate the same, he a short time ago joined the Independent Order of Wife-beaters, and yesterday, in pursuance of one of the precepts of the society, administered to his helpmate a thorough castigation. The cries of his victim attracted the attention of a police officer, who arrested David and took him before Alderman Toland, by whom he was placed under $500 bail to answer.

FIRE.—The hat and cap store of H. M. Ridgway, No. 35 North Second street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $200 last evening. Caused by the failing of a stove pipe.

HIS NAME.—Sub-Officer Ehrenburg is the party who caused the false alarm of fire about 9:15 o'clock last evening.

FINE ART SALE.—The sale of Robinson's fine collection of pictures was commenced by Martin Brothers, at the galleries, No. 916 Chesnut street, yesterday morning. The attendance was large, and the bidding on some of the choice pictures quite spirited. "The Lover's Bouquet," No. 62, sold for $110; "Lake George," by Lewis, brought $68; No. 91, "Cattle Drinking," by Searby, sold for $70; Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," painted on porcelain, was disposed of at $100. Many gems were sold at low figures. This morning the sale was continued, and, despite the weather, the attendance was good. The following were among the pictures sold:—No. 72, "Lake of the Four Cantons," by R. Schultze, $345; No. 93, "Landscape," by John Wilson, $63; No. 127, "On the Ohio," by Duncan, $50; No. 147, "Autumn," by Dyke, $67·50; the splendid pastel painting of "The Stolen Kiss," by C. Bochart, of Paris, was withdrawn at $1000; it is valued at $4000. The sale will be concluded to-morrow morning, when many choice pictures will be offered, and the remainder of the collection sold.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE of valuable oil-paintings will take place at the auction store of Martin Bros., No. 529 Chesnut street, to-day and to-morrow at 7½ P. M., and on Saturday morning at 11 A. M. The collection embraces contributions from the American artists, Paul Ritter, E. C. Coates, George G. Hartwick, Lotichous, Van Ness, Hart, Stonefield, and several others of equal eminence.

There is also an invoice of fine foreign pictures, after Carolus, Ostade, Dretrick, De Keyser, Eberle, Vone Hone, Jassin, and copies from the old masters of the Munich and Dresden Galleries.

THE POLICE—TWO OFFICERS AND A TURNKEY CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Before Recorder Givin, this morning, Sergeant John Ward, Michael Hamilton, and James Murphy, turnkey, all of the Second district police force, were charged with committing an assault and battery upon William Ellenger. The prosecutor was arrested on last Sunday for stabbing Officer Sisk, and the allegation is that on being taken to the station-house the officers beat him. The accused were held in $800 bail each to answer.

THE NATURE OF HEAT AS ASSOCIATED WITH MOTION.—Our distinguished townsman, Professor R. E. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, will deliver a lecture this evening at the Franklin Institute. The subject will be "The Nature of Heat Viewed as Associated with Motion." It will be profusely illustrated with a variety of experiments, and cannot but prove highly instructive and interesting in the hands of so able a scientist as Dr. Rogers.

ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.—John Glenn, aged eight years, was last night found in a cellar at Second and Chesnut streets. An officer arrested him on suspicion of intent to steal, but Alderman Kerr, taking a more humane view of the case, ordered his discharge.

THE CASE OF THE TRIUMPH.—In the case of the Triumph, formerly the Rebel ram Atlanta, the court this morning decided that it had no jurisdiction, and the case was consequently discharged.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Frederick Keisler died suddenly this morning at No. 1212 Leithgow street. The Coroner has been notified.

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V. OUR CAPITAL. By Wm. R. Hooper.
VI. SUE AND I. A Tale.
VII. THE SINGER. A Poem. By L. H. Hooper.
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X. INTERNATIONAL COINAGE. By Hon. J. R. Snowden.
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XII. GOING AN ERRAND. A Christmas Story.
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XVI. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.
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With the number for January, Lippincott's Magazine of Literature, Science, and Education will commence its fifth volume and third year.

The conductors have made liberal arrangements for the forthcoming volume. Their object will continue to be, to present to the American public a magazine of the *highest class*; and they will avail themselves of every means to render it still more valuable, attractive, and entertaining.

Its contents are varied, embracing, in addition to the Serial Novel, Tales, Novelettes, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Essays, Poems, Papers on Popular Topics of the Day, and Miscellanies by the most able writers.

The serial novels now appearing in the magazine will be completed shortly, after which less space will be given to works of this class, thus allowing the publishers greater room for articles concerning the prominent interest of the day.

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Tax on State Bank Circulation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A strong effort will be made in the interest of free banking to get the United States tax on State bank circulation repealed. If the friends of free banking cannot get this concession, then they say they will favor taxing United States bonds and notes.

Cuban Petitions in the House.

At a meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day a large number of Cuban petitions which have been referred to them were examined, and it was determined to postpone the consideration of the whole matter until after the holidays.

The Franking Privilege.

The Senate Postal Committee in considering the proposition for the repeal of the franking privilege, will recommend that in lieu of the present custom Senators and Members be allowed so much for stamps, with a view of ascertaining the aggregate amount it costs the Government for franking.

Foreign Consulates.

The Senate Committee on Commerce had under consideration several nominations for consulates, among others that of George Butler, Ben's nephew, who was nominated for Consul-General, India. Senator Chandler is opposed to his confirmation, because it will remove the only first-class consul Michigan has. The Committee has called upon Secretary Fish for a list of consuls by States, in order to ascertain what States have more than their quota.

Judge Hoar and the Supreme Bench.

Notwithstanding the unpopularity of Hoar, and the general opposition to him on the part of Western Senators, the Judiciary Committee will report in his favor, and there is little doubt of his confirmation.

The Census Bill Passes the House.

At 1·30 the House finished and passed the Census bill without calling yeas and nays. It now goes to the Senate.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Various bills were introduced and referred, among others the following:—

By Mr. Morrill: To provide reporters for the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Also, a joint resolution for the publication of copies of addresses made in the two houses upon the death of Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill to authorize the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river at Philadelphia.

Mr. Boreman introduced a bill giving priority to certain cases in which a State is a party in the Courts of the United States.

Mr. Osborne offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War to report what lands were held for naval and war purposes in the State of Florida. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for information from the Judiciary Committee, whether any further legislation for the preservation of public meetings in the District of Columbia. He said that a public meeting in the District has recently been interfered with, and it was necessary for the vindication of the rights of the people peacefully to assemble that some action should be had.

Mr. Thurman offered a resolution that the Attorney-General be requested to inform the Senate immediately if any arrangement to which he, on the part of the United States, is a party, exists, whereby Mr. Yerger, of Mississippi, now under arrest and held by the military authorities of the United States, is charged, or turned over to the civil authorities of Mississippi, or otherwise disposed of, in case Congress by any legislation should take away or restrict the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, to hear and determine the proceedings there said Court for the discharge of said Yerger on habeas corpus, and also if any arrangement exists whereby the hearing of said proceeding or of any application for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus therein has been delayed, or is now delayed, and that he furnish to the Senate copies of all agreements entered into between him as Attorney-General, and the said Yerger in relation to said case.

Mr. Sumner objected to its present consideration, and the resolution went over under the rules.

Mr. Corbett introduced a bill for building a bridge across the Willamette, in Oregon, which was passed.

House.

By unanimous consent, bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Judd, to apportion the Representatives of the several States in the House of Representatives for the forty-second Congress.

By Mr. Schenck, to establish a bureau of customs revenue in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. Knott, to amend the existing laws of the United States in relation to the assessment and collection of internal revenue.

By Mr. Stone, to repeal the tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of State banks.

By Mr. Whittemore, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Mr. F. K. Mills for a group of statuary for the south wing of the Capitol.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Embezzling Postmaster Sentenced.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—In the United States District Court yesterday, W. B. Phillips, formerly Postmaster at Cambridge, Md., convicted of embezzling from the Post Office, was sentenced to a fine of $3454·08 and an imprisonment of six months.

FROM THE WEST.

Murder in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 16.—George Engle was murdered in a saloon at two o'clock this morning. Peter Desbain knocked him down, and Peter Trost knocked his head against the floor, breaking his neck. The men had spent the night in a gambling saloon and were drunk. Trost and Desbain have been arrested.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 7. Gold, 121½. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 113¾; do. 1864, do., 112¾; do. 1865, do., 112⅝; do. do., new, 115⅛; do. 1867, 115¼; do. 1868, 115⅛; 10-40s, 109¼; Virginia 6s, 53⅞; Missouri sixes, 90¾; Canton Company, 50½; Cumberland preferred, 26; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 87¾; Erie, 25⅜; Reading, 100; Adams' Express, 61; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 85½; Illinois Central, 133¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅞.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and favors buyers. Corn unchanged. Oats dull. Pork lower. Lard in tierces, 18¾c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1·03.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh V new bs. cp	91½	100 Reading	50½
$4000 N Pa 7s....is.	86	300 do	50 3-16
$1000 Leh Gold 1	91⅝	60 do....trf.	50⅛
$1000 do	91½	300 sh Big Mount.	6¼
$6000 Leh 6s, '84	82¾	50 do	6½
$1000 Sun & Erie 7s	95	15 sh Penna R	54
$1500 N Pa 6s	88½	100 do....b3.	54
10 sh Com'l Bk	57	30 sh Cam & Am.	118
100 sh N Cent R	43¾	b5.	119

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Mute Little Fish—He Can't be Made to Tell All He Knows About Cuba—The Bridge Between Philadelphia and Camden—The Resignation of Judge Grier.

The Rumors of Fish.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Fish created a good deal of merriment in the House to-day by his reply through the President to the House resolution calling for correspondence between Minister Sickles and the State Department, relative to Cuban affairs. When the Speaker laid the message of the President transmitting Fish's reply before the House, everybody settled themselves down to listen to correspondence, which it was expected would be interesting. Imagine their disappointment when the Clerk read "the Secretary of State deems it incompatible with public interest to make public the correspondence at present." Members are at a loss to know what public interest would be placed in jeopardy, and are not well pleased at Fish for keeping them in the dark on a subject about which they wish to know something.

The Delaware Bridge.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed to report in favor of the construction of a bridge across the Delaware between Philadelphia and Camden.

Judge Grier Resigns.

Judge Grier's resignation reached the President last night. It is understood that Edwin M. Stanton will be nominated to-morrow to take Grier's place. It is now definitely settled that the Attorney-Generalship will be tendered to Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued From the Third Edition.

Mr. Cragin introduced a joint resolution to close the accounts of John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate, which was read.

Mr. Cameron said that, having made some objection some months ago to the accounts of Colonel Forney, it was his duty to acknowledge now that so far from Colonel Forney having done wrong, he had unfortunately been the subject of wrong-doing by others, the confidential secretary of the late Secretary having misappropriated moneys, to the great injury of his principal. He was satisfied that the accounts of Colonel Forney had been satisfactorily closed, the deficiency having been made up in some way either by that gentleman himself or by his friends, and that the Government had not lost a cent.

By the request of Mr. Cameron, a statement by the First Comptroller of the Treasury was read, showing that the accounts of Colonel Forney had been fully adjusted.

The joint resolution was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Morton the Senate took up the bill to perfect the reconstruction of the State of Georgia, providing for the assembling of the Legislature, the exclusion therefrom of persons ineligible under the fourteenth amendment, and permitting no distinction of race or color; said Legislature to be regarded as provisional until further action of Congress.

Mr. Morton's amendment was read, requiring that the Legislature shall be provisional until after it has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and the State is represented in Congress, and provides penalties for the exercise of office by ineligible parties.

Mr. Carpenter thought the amendment was unnecessary and offensive. He said it might give to the Southern people good reason to say that while in a condition of distress the terms of their admission were dictated by Congress. He did not want any future Jeff. Davis to bring in a bill of exceptions and move for a new trial.

Mr. Drake said that the Rebels of the South should be made to feel the power of Congress; that the Army of that Georgia Legislature should be swept away by an act of retribution; and that the loyal men of the state should be represented.

House.

Continued From the Third Edition.

The House proceed to dispose of the remaining amendments to the Census bill.

Mr. Farnsworth's amendment forbidding the franking privilege to the census officers was rejected.

Mr. Bailey moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Jenckes' amendment providing for the appointment of special deputies to collect and arrange the manufacturing and social statistics was yesterday agreed to.

Mr. Jenckes moved to lay the resolution to reconsider on the table. Rejected—yeas, 66; nays, 111.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the amendment rejected without a division.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill was passed, and the title amended so as to simply make it read "An act to provide for taking the ninth census of the United States."

The House at 2 P. M. went into Committee of the Whole on the President's annual message, Mr. Allison in the chair and was addressed by Mr. Mungen in criticism of the financial policy of the Government.

FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Bond Convention.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The Railroad Bond Convention, composed of delegates from the counties of Iowa having bonded indebtedness, assembled at Muscatine, Iowa, yesterday. Sixty to seventy delegates were present. Hon. J. B. Grinnell presided. Among other things he said he was not a repudiator, but a person wanting his rights. A committee on resolutions, through Governor Kirkwood, reported a series of resolutions, the leading features of which are as follows:—

Whereas, The recent decisions of the Federal Courts involving corporation railroad bonds in this State seem to us subversive of the authority and dignity of our State courts, and dangerous to the rights and privileges of citizens of the State, if not positive and unwarranted encroachments upon the jurisdiction of the State courts; therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly protest against the exercise of such authority by the Federal Courts, and hereby pledge our support and sympathy to the State Courts, and the maintenance of their rightful authority. That the convention earnestly call upon the General Assembly of Iowa to take notice of the late decision of the Federal Supreme Court, and apply to Congress and other States to protect our citizens against similar encroachments on their rights. That this convention recommends to the citizens of the several counties and cities interested to refuse to pay the railroad bond tax until all legal and practical remedies are exhausted.

The debate on the resolutions was long and animated. They were finally unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The total amount of bonds involved in all the counties is about ten millions.

EDWIN HALL & CO.
WILL OFFER
BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
FOR THE NEXT THREE WEEKS.
Winter Stock to be Closed Out.

SILKS.
Fancy Silks Reduced from $2·50 to 1·25.
Fancy Silks Reduced from $5 to 3.
Moire Antique from $5 to 3.
Rich Corded Silks from $5·50 to 3·50.
Satin Face Poult de Soie from $6 to 4.
Ottoman Velour from $6·50 to 4·50.

DRESS GOODS.
Silk Serges Reduced from $2·50 to 1·75.
Silk Poplins from $1·75 to 1.
Plaid Irish Poplins from $3 to 2.
French Poplin, Irish Finish, from $2·50 to 2.
Plaid Serges from $1·50 to 1.
Silk Serges from $1·50 to 87½c.
Stripe Poplins from $1·25 to 37½c.
Stripe Poplins from 50 to 25c.
Figured Wool Delaines from 62 to 31c.
Imported Cloth Plaids for Suits.
GREEN AND BLUE, from $1 to 60c.

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.
Astrachan Cloth Reduced from $16 to 8.
Astrachan Cloth Reduced from $9 to 7.
Astrachan Cloth Reduced from $12 to 8.
Plaid Plush Astrachan from $20 to 8.
Caraculla Cloth from $18 to 12.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great Reduction in Broche Shawls.
Great Reduction in Blanket Shawls.
Silk Plushes, Silk Plushes.
FASHIONABLE SILK PLUSHES, Reduced.
Silk Cloak Velvets.
LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS, Reduced.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 13 tuthst3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Review of Papal Troops—More Bad News of the Suez Canal—The Spanish Crown—The French Cabinet.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Crown.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Duchess of Genoa positively protests against her son's receiving the Spanish Crown.

The Suez Canal.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—It is reported to-day that the Suez Canal will be closed to commerce shortly, in order that new excavations may be made.

The French Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The *Figaro* of to-day says:—"Count Daru had a conversation with the Emperor on the subject of his entering the Cabinet, and made the condition of his receiving the appointment that the Orleans princes should be permitted to enter France. The Emperor replied that it was the republic that exiled them, and concluded his remarks with the words, 'See me again on this interesting subject.'"

Review of Papal Troops.

ROME, Dec. 16.—There was a brilliant review of the Pontifical Zouaves in this city yesterday by General Kanzler, Minister of War. Sixty thousand spectators were present, including 500 bishops and many foreign military officers.

FROM NEW YORK.

More Mercantile Failures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The following failures are announced by the *Post* to-day:—

L. Edgerton, carpets, liabilities over $500,000.
Isaac Procer, dry goods, liabilities large.
George Wright, proprietor of Park Hotel.
James Beck, shirt manufacturer.
Bosworth, White & Belcher, millinery.
Cowles & Co., cotton yarns.
Legrain, dry goods; Rosenheim, millinery goods; Baker & Montague, feed; George M. Jackson, wooden ware; also Howard, Cole & Co., dry goods, of Baltimore, whose liabilities are over $700,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—The two Houses met in joint convention at noon. The first ballot stood for Senator:—Stevenson, 66; McCreery, 59; Fenley, 10; Beck, 1. The houses then adjourned until the afternoon, to give McCreery's friends time for consultation.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Caldwell Extradition Case.

QUEBEC, Dec. 16.—The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have refused to hear the appeal in the Caldwell extradition case—three out of the five considering that, sitting at Quebec, they have no jurisdiction in the matter, the prisoner being confined in the Montreal jail.

Mr. Wier's exportation of silver continues, and has reached $1,980,000, and it is expected by the end of next week will reach $2,000,000.

Parliament will adjourn from December 23 to January 11.

The reports from the Chadleure gold mines are favorable.

The Missouri Indians.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The Indians of the Upper Missouri are preparing for an united outbreak in a short time. It is believed that the late fires at the forts have been caused by incendiaries.

Major Gilpin, Superintendant of Affairs at the Grand River Agency, died on the 29th of November, and suspicions are entertained that he was poisoned. No definite conclusion has been arrived at.

SAFE DEPOSITE COMPANIES.
SECURITY AGAINST LOSS.
BY
Burglary, Fire, or Accident.
The Safe Deposit Company,
IN THEIR
New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT STREET.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust,
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Edward W. Clark,
Clarence H. Clark, Alexander Henry,
John Welsh, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Charles Macalester, George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson.
President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasury—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery.... $1·00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement 50 per 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..... 1·25 per 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..... 2·00 per 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk..... 1·00 per 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc..... 2·50 per 1000
Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.
Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.
The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key,
SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
At rates varying from $15 to $75 each, per annum, according to size.
Deposits of Money Received, on which interest will be allowed:—3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.
Travellers' Letters of Credit furnished, available in a parts of Europe.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations, or individuals.
N. B. BROWNE,
PRESIDENT.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
11 23 tuths2mrp SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila

DR. SCHENCK'S
GREAT REMEDIES
WILL NOT ONLY
CURE CONSUMPTION,
BUT THEY WILL PREVENT IT.

When I assert that Consumption can be cured, I mean precisely what I say. It would be superlative folly on my part to argue that a lung once totally destroyed could be restored again. To do this would require powers equal to those by which miracles were performed. I assume no such untenable ground, but I do boldly declare that many of the cases of Consumption pronounced hopeless and incurable by the faculty can be, as mine was—cured. In the course of many years, over a very extended practice, I have frequently had opportunities of verifying the truthfulness of this assertion.

Patients have applied to me for relief when physicians and friends had abandoned all hope, and though not always successful, it has been my fortunate lot to rescue many such from what appeared to be inevitable death.

Patients have been brought to me who were afflicted with violent racking coughs, heavy and exhausting night-sweats, chills that crept over the body and enervated it, and depressed the mental faculties; with frames that were emaciated and weakened down almost to absolute prostration; with cheeks on which the hectic fever was always visible; with digestive organs impaired, and unable to perform their natural functions properly; with loss of appetite and voice, all unfailingly indicating the presence of deep-seated wasting disease. Persons thus afflicted, and pronounced by their medical advisers to be in the last hopeless stage of Consumption, as indeed they were, have sought my counsel and my remedies. They were pitiable sights, enough to awaken the deepest sympathies of all who saw them.

Friends regarded them with mournful solicitude, and the stranger as he passed them would involuntarily exclaim:—"Alas! poor creature, he is not long for this world." For such far gone patients I have frequently been called upon to prescribe. When all other so-called remedies had failed to check the onward march of the fell destroyer, than SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP were called for, and it is a heartfelt satisfaction to me to know that their help was not always sought in vain. If there be those who have doubts in regard to these statements, let them read the convincing testimonials in my *new pamphlet for 1870*, just published, and furnished without charge to all who make application for it. In those testimonials will be found the convincing statements of prominent ladies and gentlemen who, when all other medicines had failed to prove efficacious, had

THE COURAGE

to try Schenck's remedies, and wh